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# Mexico



Foreign Market Study



FOREIGN MARKET DEVELOPMENT SECTION  
INDUSTRIAL AND MARKETING STUDIES BRANCH  
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TOURISM



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FOREIGN MARKET STUDY

MEXICO

Prepared by:

Foreign Market Development Section  
Industrial & Marketing Studies Branch  
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Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario.

JMT  
March 1973



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## F O R E W O R D

Export marketing research is a subject of considerable interest to our Ministry, to Ontario manufacturers and to businessmen who may be interested in exports. The Foreign Market Studies which are undertaken by our Section, are written for the use of our Ministry and members of Ontario's foreign trade missions. These studies depict the economic background of the countries that will be visited. For this reason our Foreign Market Studies are, in the first instance, working documents designed for the use of the Ministry and cannot be taken in their entirety as expressing the opinion or position of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism.



Equivalents of metric, Imperial and U.S. units of measure

Metric Units	Imperial and U.S. Equivalents	Imperial and U.S. Units	Metric Equivalents
<u>Length -</u>			
1 centimetre (cm).....	0.394 inch	1 inch.....	2.540 cm
1 metre (m).....	{ 3.281 feet	1 foot.....	30.480 cm
1 kilometre (km).....	{ 1.094 yard	1 yard.....	0.914 m
	{ 0.621 mile	1 mile.....	1609.344 m
	{ 0.539 int. naut. mile	1 International nautical mile.....	1852.000 m
<u>Area -</u>			
1 square centimetre - cm <sup>2</sup> ...	0.155 square inch	1 square inch.....	6.451 cm <sup>2</sup>
1 square metre - m <sup>2</sup> ...	{ 10.764 square feet	1 square foot.....	9.290 dm <sup>2</sup>
	{ 1.196 square yard	1 square yard.....	0.836 m <sup>2</sup>
1 hectare - ha.....	2.471 acres	1 acre.....	0.405 ha
1 square kilometre - km <sup>2</sup> ...	0.386 square mile	1 square mile.....	2.589 km <sup>2</sup>
<u>Volume -</u>			
1 cubic centimetre - cm <sup>3</sup> ...	0.061 cubic inch	1 cubic inch.....	16.387 cm <sup>3</sup>
1 cubic metre - m <sup>3</sup> .....	{ 35.315 cubic feet	1 cubic foot.....	28.317 dm <sup>3</sup>
	{ 1.308 cubic yard	1 cubic yard.....	0.765 m <sup>3</sup>
<u>Capacity -</u>			
1 litre (L).....	0.879 Imp. quart	1 Imperial British quart.....	1.136 L
	{ 1.057 U.S. liq. quart	1 U.S. liquid quart.....	0.946 L
	{ 0.908 U.S. dry quart	1 U.S. dry quart.....	1.101 L
	{ 21.997 Imp. gallons	1 Imperial gallon.....	4.546 L
	{ 26.417 U.S. gallons	1 U.S. gallon.....	3.785 L
1 hectolitre (HL).....	2.749 Imp. bushels	1 Imperial bushel.....	36.369 L
	2.838 U.S. bushels	1 U.S. bushel.....	35.239 L
<u>Weight or Mass -</u>			
1 kilogramme (kg).....	{ 35.274 av. ounces	1 av. ounce.....	28.349 g
	{ 32.151 troy ounces	1 troy ounce.....	31.103 g
	{ 2.205 av. pounds	1 av. pound.....	453.592 g
		1 centerweight (100 lb.).....	45.359 kg
		1 hundredweight (112 lb.).....	50.802 kg
1 ton - .....	{ 1.102 short tons	1 short ton.....	0.907 t
	{ 0.984 long tons	1 long ton.....	1.016 t



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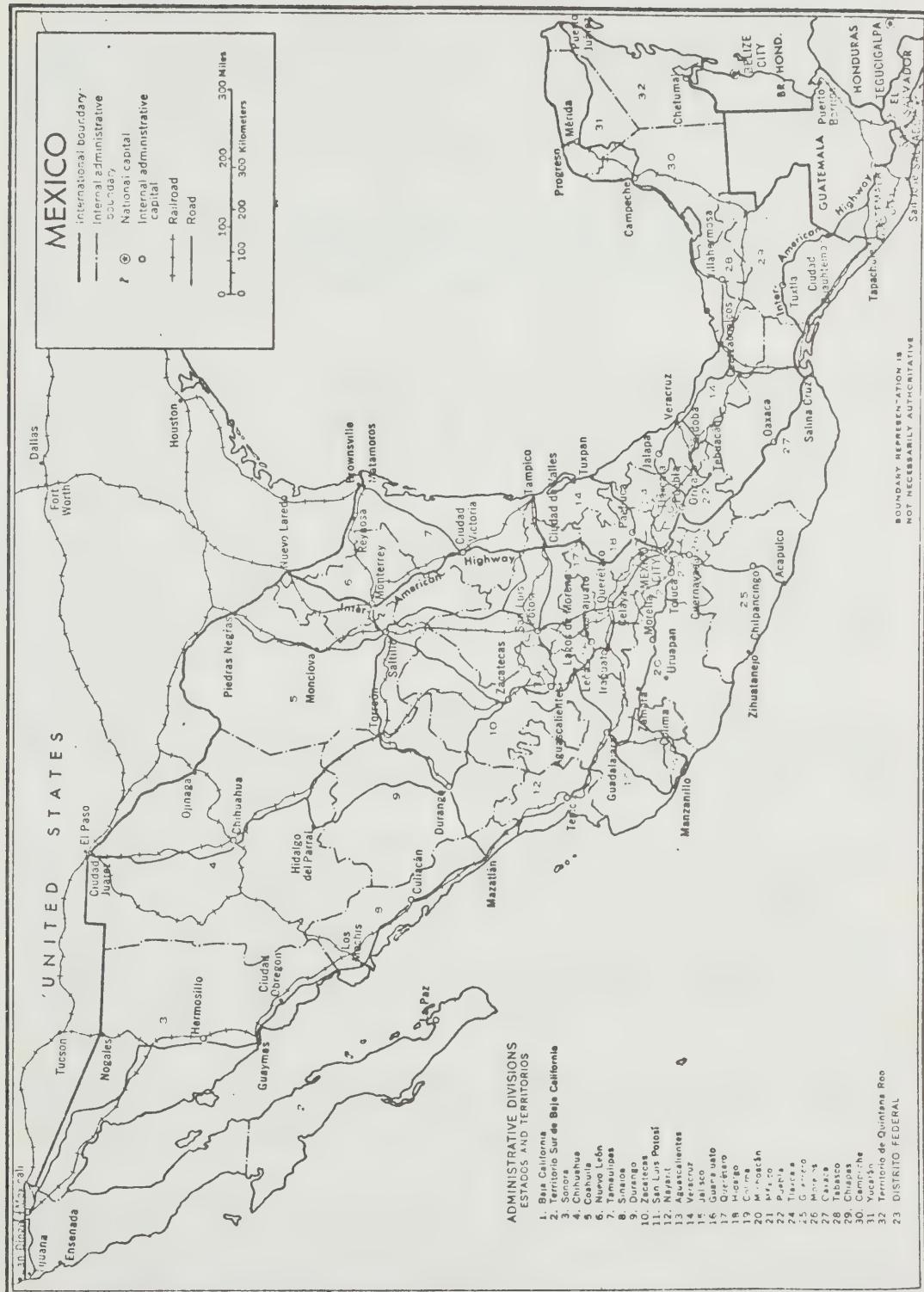
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## MAP OF MEXICO

1.





R E S U M E

Latin America is probably the most challenging area in the world today. The speed of industrialization in the leading Latin American countries, the growth in population and the progressive rise in the standard of living, present many opportunities for Ontario.

Mexico, together with Brazil and Argentina, is one of the most industrialized Latin American countries. Over 21% of the country's labour force is employed in manufacturing and construction, and both account for over 28% of G.N.P.

Mexico, with an area of 760,000 square miles, is one-fifth the size of Canada. In 1971, Mexico's population was 50.8 million compared to Canada's 21.8 million people. At the current 3.5% annual growth rate, the Mexican population will reach 72 million in 1980 and 135 million at the end of the century.

Mexico has maintained uninterrupted growth during the past three decades, and for the period of 1960-1970 her average annual growth rate of 7.1% was above the average rate of growth of industrialized countries for the same period.

Mexico's GNP in 1971 amounted to US\$36.4 billion. However, the country's income is not evenly distributed and nearly one-half the population is reported to have a per capita income of less than US\$200 per year.

While Mexico does not have a formal Development Plan, the overall development strategy of the government aims at improving income distribution, increasing sectoral and geographic decentralization of economic activity, strengthening public finance, and improving foreign trade through increased exports. Several new organizations have been created to carry out these goals.

With future development channelled to new areas, and to meet new social priorities, Mexico's economic growth is expected to continue to expand.

In the last decade, Mexico has been converted into a significant industrial power. Production of steel, automobiles, petrochemical products, cement and electricity increased dramatically. To a large extent, this progress may be attributed to government policy



which has provided stimulus by restricting foreign competition through tariff protection and promoting industrialization through tax incentives. The important factor underlying the expansion of Mexico's economy has been its ability to set aside or attract from abroad sizeable capital funds for investment in productive activities.

While the import-substitution and past industrial policies have been generally effective in developing the country's industries, they have resulted in raising domestic prices by 30% to 50% above international levels. Thus, it is recognized that the effectiveness of this process is coming to an end and that future growth of industry will be sustained only through increased exports. Several measures have been introduced recently to aid this new export drive; for example, export financing and tax rebates.

The Government's present industrial policies no longer aim only at industrial growth, but form part of a general plan for equitable and balanced overall development and income distribution. To this end, industry is being encouraged through financial incentives away from the heavily populated urban areas. "In bond" plants formerly allowed only along the borders may now locate in other less developed areas. Their products, formerly only for export, may now be sold domestically with government permission.

Traditionally, industrial development has been left to the private sector. However, Mexico has several state-owned enterprises including the railways, the postal and telegraph systems, the sea ports and sectors of mining and banking. Through the State development bank, the Nacional Financiera, the government also participates in a number of enterprises producing a wide range of items.

Although Mexico's agricultural growth has been relatively lower than her industrial growth or that of the economy as a whole, it remains of significant importance to the country, accounting for 40% of employment and approximately one-half of export earnings, as well as 95% of its food requirements.

In spite of slow growth, noticeable advances have been made in food production and Mexico is now self-sufficient in most food requirements. She remains an important exporter of cotton, sugar and coffee.



A lasting achievement of the Mexican Revolution of 1910 was the breaking up of the large agricultural estates for distribution. However, the major agricultural investment has been in the more sparsely populated northwest where holdings are significantly larger than average. Here large-scale irrigation programmes have resulted in substantial production increases. Thus a new dualism has developed in Mexico's agriculture, viable commercial farms in the newly irrigated north and small, poor or subsistence farms in the central and southern states where most of the rural population is concentrated.

Mexico's authorities have been seeking to stimulate agriculture by extending the area irrigated and by placing greater attention on such auxiliary services as credit, marketing facilities and access roads. Aid is to be given to the subsistence sector to create more rural employment through the recently created National Program for Agricultural Investment and Rural Development.

Despite these efforts, agriculture has not progressed as rapidly as would be desirable. The enormous emphasis on industry was reflected in a deterioration of the agricultural sector.

The forestry and fishing sectors both have the potential for significant contributions to Mexico's economy, but have been relatively underdeveloped until recently. Now programmes are underway to substantially develop these sectors.

Mexico's mining is becoming more important to her economy as attention is concentrated on local requirement. Approximately 40% of Mexico's mineral production is exported, but its share in total exports is declining.

The Mexican tourist industry grows rapidly and nowadays it is the country's largest foreign exchange earner.

Mexico welcomes foreign investment as a supplement to local investment. Foreign investment is acceptable when it brings new technology, increases Mexico's exports, uses a high percentage of Mexican components and raw materials, or aids development in some depressed area of the country. Certain sectors, however, are prohibited; for example, petroleum.

The majority of foreign investment in Mexico has taken place through joint ventures. A number of Canadian companies have entered such arrangements and the potential for further joint ventures exist in such areas as pollution control, forestry and fishing, subway and rapid transportation, as well as machine tools and equipment for expansion of the country's steel and textile industries



At the end of 1970, foreign investment in Mexico was estimated at US\$2.5 billion, with the United States the major investor.

Mexico's foreign trade policy has been largely influenced by her industrialization program. Two major objectives of her trade policy have been import-substitution by domestic production and geographic diversification.

Originally, Mexico was an importer of consumer goods and an exporter of agricultural products. Now, imports are mainly capital goods and raw and semi-processed materials. In 1971, these accounted for 44% and 33% respectively of total Mexican imports. The majority of Mexico's export earnings still come from basic commodities. Manufactures share increased from 21% in 1960 to 34% in 1971, but this share must still increase significantly to off-set fluctuations in agricultural exports. Manufacturing for export is being encouraged by various incentives and liberalization of import regulations.

Mexico usually has a substantial trade deficit. In 1971, her exports amounted to US\$1.5 billion and imports US\$2.4 billion.

Mexico is a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association and appears interested in furthering relations with the Andean Common Market. The U.S. is Mexico's major trading partner, accounting for 60% of Mexico's exports and 64% of imports.

Mexico's continuing economic growth and her political and monetary stability make Mexico a country well worth considering as a trading partner. Presently the level of Canadian-Mexican trade, although increasing, is relatively low. In 1972, Canada's exports to Mexico amounted to \$100 million, 0.5% of total Canadian exports, and Canada's imports from Mexico amounted to \$52.9 million, 0.3% of total Canadian imports. It would appear that this trade could be expanded significantly.

Mexico's plans for increased development in the following sectors: pollution control, transportation and telecommunications, airports, education, medicine, forestry, fishing and agriculture offer a number of export possibilities for Canadian and Ontario manufacturers.

Opportunities also appear good for sales of textile equipment, machine tools and equipment, mining equipment, printing equipment, food-canning equipment, industrial instrumentation, sophisticated electronic products, heavy construction equipment and computers and associated equipment for office and industrial uses.



MEXICO

<u>Area (Sq. Mile)</u>		760,000	
<u>Population (1971)</u>	50.8 million	(71)	
Capital City	Mexico City	8.6 million	(71)
Other major cities	Guadalajara	1.4 million	(71)
	Monterrey	1.2 million	(71)
	Puebla	415,000	(71)

Agriculture

Production of main crops ('000 tons)			
Sugar cane	25,500	(71/72)	
Wheat	2,320	(71/72)	
Maize	9,350	(71/72)	
Cotton	486	(71/72)	
Coffee	188	(71/72)	

Livestock (million)

Cattle	34.7	(70)
Sheep	5.3	(70)
Pigs	11.7	(70)

Industrial Production: ('000 m tons)

Coal	1,500	(71)
Crude Oil	21,936	(71)
Crude Steel	3,780	(71)
Cement	7,524	(71)
Vehicles ('000) (assembly)	212	(71)

Employment

Labour Force (million)	12.9	(70)
Agriculture	39.5%	(70)
Mining	1.4%	(70)
Manufacturing	16.7%	(70)
Construction	4.4%	(70)
Commerce	9.2%	(70)
Services	19.7%	(70)

Communications

Railways (miles)	44,000	(71)
Cars in use	1.2 million	(71)
Commercial vehicles in use	568,000	(71)
T.V. sets in use	2.5 million	(71)
Telephones in use	1.5 million	(71)
Radios in use	5.0 million	(71)



Foreign Trade:

<u>Total Imports</u> (\$ million)	2,407	(71)
Main Sources:		
United States	64%	(70)
Germany West	7%	(70)
Japan	3%	(70)
<u>Main Imports</u>		
Motor Cars	\$133 million	(71)
Telephones etc.	\$ 54 million	(71)
Car Parts	\$ 70 million	(71)
Textile Machinery	\$ 68 million	(71)
<u>Total Exports</u> (\$ million)	1,475	(71)
Main Destinations:		
United States	60%	(70)
Japan	5%	(70)
Switzerland	2%	(70)
<u>Main Exports</u>		
Cotton	\$117 million	(71)
Coffee	\$ 81 million	(71)
Tomato	\$ 91 million	(71)
Sugar	\$ 90 million	(71)
<u>Canadian Imports from Mexico</u> (\$'000)	50,162	(71)
Tomatoes, Fresh	10,405	(71)
Fluorspar	7,251	(71)
Coffee Green	5,349	(71)
Raw Cotton	2,126	(71)
Strawberries, Frozen	1,758	(71)
(accounted for 53.6% of imports)		
<u>Canadian Domestic Exports to Mexico</u> (\$'000)	78,985	(71)
Parts & Access. for Motor Vehicles n.e.s.	20,835	(71)
Newsprint Paper	13,070	(71)
Milk Powder, Skim Milk	11,151	(71)
Asbestos Milled Fibres, Group 4 & 5	4,722	(71)
(accounted for 63.0% of exports)		
<u>Ontario Domestic Exports to Mexico</u> (\$'000)	41,252	(71)
Parts and Access. for Motor Vehicles n.e.s.	20,821	(71)
Sheets and Strip Steel n.e.s.	2,500	(71)
Nickel Anodes Cathodes Ingots Rods	2,377	(71)
Combine Reaper-Threshers	1,647	(71)
(accounted for 66.3% of exports)		



GENERAL INFORMATIONGeography and Climate

Mexico, with an area of approximately 760,000 square miles, is the third largest country in Latin America.

Mexico links North America to the Central American isthmus. Guatemala lies to the south and Cuba is 100 miles east in the Caribbean Sea.

Mexico's coastline, including the Baja California Peninsula, the coastline of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and the Yucatan Peninsula, comprises 5,728 miles.

Mexico's topography is varied, ranging from low desert plains and jungle-like coastal strips to high plateaus and rugged mountains.

The South American cordillera enters Mexico at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and runs north to Mexico City where it divides into two coastal ranges. Between the Sierra Madre ranges lies the vast central plateau, roughly 1,500 miles by 530 miles. The Baja California and Yucatan Peninsulas, each about 7% of the country's total area, complete the natural regional divisions.

Mexico's climate is generally more closely related to altitude and rainfall than to latitude. Three distinct temperature zones exist: 1) tropical along the coastal plains and the Yucatan Peninsula, with a mean temperature 77° to 80°F, 2) sub-tropical at 3,000 to 6,000 feet, with a mean annual temperature of 75°F and 3) cool above 6,000 feet, with a mean temperature of 63°F.

Most of Mexico is deficient in rainfall, with only about 12% of the total area receiving adequate rainfall in all seasons. North-Central Mexico is semi-arid and the North is arid to desert.



Human Resources

In 1971, Mexico had a population of 50.8 million people making it the most populated country in Latin America after Brazil. During the decade 1960-1970, the population increased from 34.9 million to 48.4 million, reflecting an average annual growth of 3.4% during the period - relatively high among Latin America countries. In 1970, 56.7% of the population was under the age of 14.

During the 1960's there was a continuous rural migration to urban centres. In 1970, the urban population, that is, those living in cities of over 2,500 inhabitants, accounted for 59% of the total population compared to 51% in 1960. In 1970, Mexico had nine cities, "centres of agglomeration" with more than 250,000 inhabitants that had experienced high growth rates in the 1960's.

Growth of Population in Principal Urban Agglomerations.

	<u>1960 Population</u> 000's	<u>1970 Population</u> 000's
Mexico, D.F.	5,564	8,605
Guadalajara	875	1,445
Monterrey	750	1,167
Juarez	271	415
Puebla	763	990
Leon	249	427
Tijuana	156	300

Source: Inter-American Development Bank.

The majority of these rapidly growing cities have serious housing problems. In 1970, approximately 37% of the total population were living in 3.3 million one-room dwellings - an average of 5.4 persons per room. About 31% of the houses were of adobe construction, 41% had earthen floors, 39% were without access to water and 58% had no drainage.

Through the Fund for the Institute of Workers Housing (INFONAVIT), some 100,000 homes are to be built annually over the next few years to help alleviate this situation.



According to the 1970 census 42% of the population over 12 was employed. The number of people in the economically active population in 1970 amounted to nearly 13 million, but this does not include unpaid family labour available to the small farmers.

The major shift in employment during the 1960's was the decline in agricultural workers from 54.2% of the labour force in 1960 to 39.5% in 1970 and the rise in the share of services from 13.5% to 19.7% and of manufacturing from 13.7% to 16.7%.

Economically Active Population 1960 and 1970.

	<u>1960</u> 000's	<u>%</u>	<u>1970</u> 000's	<u>%</u>
Labour force	11,332	100.0	12,994	100.0
Agriculture, cattle raising, forestry, hunting and fishing	6,144	54.2	5,131	39.5
Mining and extractive industries	142	1.3	180	1.4
Manufacturing	1,556	13.7	2,173	16.7
Construction	408	3.6	571	4.4
Electricity, gas	41	0.4	53	0.4
Commerce	1,075	9.5	1,198	9.2
Transport	357	3.1	359	2.8
Services	1,527	13.5	2,567	19.7
Non-classified	82	-	749	5.8

In 1972, the labour force was estimated to have risen to 13.3 million. Separate statistics are not kept for unemployment, but it is high particularly among the unskilled. Estimates of unemployment in the Federal District alone varies from 400,000 to 800,000, while for the country as a whole it has been estimated at 3.5 million, with another 5 million only partially employed.

The Mexican Labour Force is characterized by an excess of unskilled workers and a shortage of trained workers. Trained workers are concentrated chiefly in Mexico City, Monterrey, Guadalajara and Puebla.



Mexico has made significant gains in education in recent decades, which is reflected in the steadily rising number of facilities and teachers. A National Education Reform Program has been undertaken to bring education in line with national and regional needs and in 1970, 76.2% of the population over 10 years of age was literate compared to 63.3% in 1960. Public education received the largest increase in the 1973 budget, up \$320 million to a record \$1.2 billion.

Approximately two-thirds of Mexicans are mestizos of mixed Indian and Spanish descent, the Indian being predominate. The remainder are chiefly pure Indian, while a few are of Spanish or other European ancestry. The principal language is Spanish, although more than 3 million people speak only an Indian language, of which there are 26. The majority of Mexicans are Roman Catholics.

#### Government

The United States of Mexico (Estados Unidos Mexicanos) is a Federal Republic with a constitution modelled on that of the United States. The executive is led by the President, who is elected for six years. He appoints the Cabinet. The Legislature or Congress consists of, The Senate of 60 members elected for six years and a Chamber of Deputies of 178 members elected for three years. Both Presidential and Congressional elections are by direct popular vote. The Federation is made up of 29 states, a Federal District, in which the capital is located and the two territories of Baja California Sur and Quintana Roo.

Although the country has a federal and democratic constitution, the President is the dominant decision-maker, and the Senate and the Chamber usually limit themselves to approving measures proposed by the President. The States have only limited powers and their governors can be removed by the President at will.

The President cannot be re-elected. The present President is Lic Luis Echeverria who took office in 1971, and whose term ends in 1976.

The government party, the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) has won all elections since it was organized in 1929. There are three other parties, the most important one being the Partido de Accion Nacional.



## STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

### General

Mexico's GDP has registered uninterrupted growth during the past three decades. Although the increase in 1971 dropped to 3.7%, the average annual growth rate for Mexico for the years 1961-1970 of 7.1% was above the average growth rates of industrialized countries during the same period.

Mexico's growth has been due to a great extent to the rapid increase in industry. This growth is shown in the following table.

Index Numbers of Industrial Production  
1963 = 100

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
General	123	135	145	159	172	186	193
Mining	102	106	109	116	122	126	126
Manufacturing	126	138	147	161	175	189	197
Electricity	129	144	160	177	202	225	248
Construction	115	132	149	160	175	183	185

Source: United Nations Monthly Bulletin.

Manufacturing production has approximately doubled the past decade and 80% of Mexico's consumer goods are now produced domestically. Manufacturing growth has been stimulated by import substitution, tax incentives and the "Mexicanization" policy. Principal industries include the food, drink and tobacco industries which in 1971 accounted for 28% of the value of manufacturing industries, the textiles, footwear and confectionary industries, (18%) chemicals and petrochemicals (14%) and basic industrial metals, (10%). In 1971, manufacturing accounted for 23% of the GDP compared to 19% in 1960 and employed 17% of the active labour force compared to 14%. Decentralization of industry is being encouraged away from Mexico City.



In 1971, agriculture accounted for 11.4% of the GDP compared to 16% in 1960, and employed 40% of the labour force compared to 54%. Mexico is 95% self-sufficient in foodstuffs and produces a wide range of temperate and tropical products. The principal crops are maize, wheat, cotton, sugar cane and alfalfa. Agricultural exports are of significant importance to Mexico and in 1971, cotton accounted for 8% of total exports, sugar 7% and coffee 6%.

Mexico has some of the world's richest fishing grounds, and its fishing industry is to be expanded substantially by 1976. Until now, this sector has been relatively unexploited, although shrimp is the fourth major single export after sugar, cotton and coffee. In 1971, shrimp accounted for 5% of total exports.

Mexico's forests, with a variety of hard and soft wood, offers a vast potential for development. In 1971, a Forestry Development Plan for specific regions was begun.

Mexico is among the world's leading producers of silver and sulphur. Other minerals produced include zinc, lead and manganese. Oil is also of substantial importance. About 40% of mineral production is exported, accounting for about 14% of Mexico's total exports.

Tourism is one of Mexico's most important industries and the foreign exchange earned by this sector is of substantial importance to the country's balance of payments.

The following tables show the origin of Mexico's Gross Domestic Product and expenditure generating Gross Domestic Product. In 1971, Mexico's GDP amounted to US\$36.4 billion.



Industrial Origin of Gross Domestic Product  
Percentage

	<u>1960</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1971</u> <u>%</u>
Agriculture, forestry, hunting & fishing	15.9	11.4
Mining & quarrying	1.5	0.9
Petroleum and basic petrochemicals	3.4	4.3
Manufacturing	19.2	22.8
Construction	4.1	4.4
Electricity, gas and water	1.0	1.0
Transport, storage and communications	3.3	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	31.2	31.5
Public administration and defence	4.9	5.9
Other services	15.5	13.5
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0

Source: Bank of Mexico.

Expenditure Generating Gross Domestic Product  
Percentage

	<u>1960</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1971</u> <u>%</u>
Consumption	82.8	82.5
Fixed capital formation	15.4	18.6
Increase in stocks	3.1	-
Exports of goods and services	11.0	10.3
Less imports of goods and services	-12.3	-10.8
Effect of change in terms of trade	-	0.5
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0

Source: CEPAL.

In spite of the rapid growth of GNP, income remains very unevenly distributed. It is one of the goals of the present government to try to correct these inequalities.



Agriculture

In 1971, agriculture provided employment for about 40% of Mexico's working population and accounted for about 11% of the GDP compared to 54% and 16% respectively in 1960. Despite this decline, agriculture remains an important sector of the Mexican economy. However, labour productivity is low on the farm compared to productivity in other areas.

It is estimated the total area of cultivable land in Mexico is nearly 63 million acres of which about 40 million acres are being used. Of these about 10.5 million acres are irrigated. Cultivable land has increased by about 15% the past decade through government irrigation investment.

Since the Mexican Revolution, hundreds of large holdings (latifundios) have been broken up into "ejido" farms. However, only a small number of these "ejidos", mostly located in the north and north-east, function successfully as commercial farms due to a combination of good land and good leadership. In most cases, the farmers were given land, but they lacked the credit facilities, irrigation, education or equipment to develop it, resulting in small inefficient land parcels. In contrast with the few relatively advanced commercial agricultural "ejido" in the north, it is estimated about 4 million of the farm labour force live on near subsistence level.

Thus, sharp inequities exist in the distribution of Mexico's rural wealth. 50% of Mexico's 2 million land holdings account for only 4% of total agricultural output 33% for 17% of output, 13% for 25% of output, 2.8% for 22% of output and less than 1% of the holdings for 32%.

During the 1960-1970 decade, investment in developing Mexico's agricultural sector included loans extended by such international agencies as the Inter-American Development Bank (US\$331 million), the Agency for International Development (US\$41.5 million), and the World Bank (US\$90 million).



During the 1960's, although Mexico and Brazil were the only South American countries which sustained increases in food production in relation to its population growth, Mexico's agricultural growth was relatively slow. Annual growth of Mexico's agriculture for the years 1961-1965 was 4.1% and for the period 1966-1970 it decreased to 1.9%. Growth in 1971 was about 3%.

The relatively slow growth and fluctuations in agricultural output are of continuing concern to the Mexican government because of their effect on the balance of payments, on food prices and on living conditions in rural areas.

The present policy of the Mexican Government is to place greater emphasis upon a higher degree of development of this sector. Priority is being given undertakings that benefit marginal rural areas by means of specific development programs and the establishment of special committees such as the National Commission for the Arid Zones. An inter-government committee has been formed to review the co-ordination of agricultural policies. In addition, price supports are being provided for basic food grains and other grains such as oilseeds and specific programs have also been implemented to stimulate the production of cotton, sugar and other export crops. Efforts are also being made to improve credit and technical assistance. Irrigation projects continue to receive high priority.

An indication of the greater attention currently being paid to agriculture and livestock is that the budget allocations for these sectors doubled in 1972 over 1971.

The Agrarian Reform Law of April 1971, which replaced the 1942 Agrarian Code, encourages "ejido" and communal forms of land ownership and small holdings and establishes rules for the economic organization of the "ejido", especially with regard to production, credit, marketing and industrial processing of raw materials.



Mexico is largely self-sufficient in food and is an important exporter of maize, wheat, rice, sugar and coffee. The following table shows the production of principal agricultural products for the years 1960-1971.

Production of Principal Agricultural Products  
(<sup>1</sup>000 tons)

	<u>1960/61</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>
Corn	5,432	8,900	8,475	9,040	9,350
Wheat	1,100	2,200	2,320	1,926	2,320
Cotton	470	596	491	453	486
Coffee	124	171	185	190	188
Sugar cane	19,542	27,047	28,000	26,154	25,500
Rice	328	445	450	495	505
Beans	535	830	1,040	1,000	1,150
Barley	180	325	285	320	330
Chickpeas	115	135	152	156	163
Tomatoes	389	602	627	695	653
Potatoes	294	472	535	510	528
Oranges	766	892	918	946	927
Bananas	614	845	865	884	820
Tobacco	72	65	74	75	81
Pineapples	-	263	275	281	290

Source: Secretaria de Agricultura y Ganaderia.

Mexico's cotton production has fluctuated during the past decade and has been faced with the problems of bad weather, disease, unattractive prices, lack of credit and export difficulties. Nevertheless, cotton remains a major export accounting for nearly 8% of total exports in 1971. Between 1962 and 1970 the area cultivated was reduced by 45% and the work force reduced from 2.3 million to 1.2 million. The Government is increasing financial and technical support for this industry, and growing areas are being increased.

Sugar is an increasingly valuable export item, accounting for about 7% of total exports in 1971. The Government raised the domestic price of sugar by 45%, the first price raise since 1958, as part of reorganization of the industry in 1971.



Mexico's coffee production has grown in recent years and the country is the third largest producer, after Brazil and Colombia, in South America. The Mexican Coffee Institute, created in 1958 by the government, regulates domestic and export trade in coffee. In 1971, Mexico consumed 1.8 million sacks domestically and exported 1.5 million. 76% of exports went to the United States. Coffee is grown on approximately 813,500 acres of land and 600,000 workers are employed in its cultivation.

Corn, wheat, rice and beans are other major Mexican crops. Corn and bean prices are supported by the Government.

### Livestock

Mexico has extensive grazing lands, particularly in the north, and there appears to be considerable potential for further development of the livestock industry, through the use of enormous tracts of land unsuited to crop production. In the past, the number of heads of cattle that could be grazed was restricted by law which led to a lack of investment in the industry. Now the government has announced plans to invest in the industry through a cattle development bank. In 1970, Mexico livestock population was as follows: cattle 34.7 million, sheep 5.3 million, goats 8.5 million, horses 5.0 million, pigs 11.7 million, donkeys 3.2 million and mules 2.6 million. Development plans include increased forage capacity and improved breeds and animal health.



### Fishing

The waters near Mexico's coasts are among the richest fishing grounds in the world, but until recently, Mexico's fishing industry remained relatively undeveloped. At present, Mexico's domestic consumption of fish is very low.

Problems facing the industry included lack of investment, obsolete boats and equipment, and the peculiar structure of the industry. Over half of Mexico's fishermen form part of the co-operatives which have exclusive right to catch shrimp, lobsters, turtles and other shell fish. The rest are individuals or private companies with the exclusive right to catch tuna, sardines, red snappers, groupers, sharks and other larger fish.

In 1971, the President announced a National Fishery Program for 1971-1976 "which includes everything from hatching fish for stocking, to plans for naval construction to provide the country with the kinds of vessels suited to the needs of each region". \$120 million in public funds have been made available to expand, modernize and rationalize the industry, but the government is also looking for investment by the private sector. A new decentralized agency - Productos Pesqueros de Mexico SA - has been formed through which fish will be marketed and investment will be channelled and the Fishing Code has been revised.

In 1971, Mexico's fish catch was 273,151 tons of which 52,580 tons was used for industrial use. The most valuable catch is shrimp which makes up the major portion of Mexico's sea food exports and which was in 1971 Mexico's most valuable single export after sugar, cotton and coffee. The United States is the principal market for Mexico's fish. The potential for exporting lobsters, oysters, tuna fish, sardines and red snappers, as well as shrimps is enormous. Mexico's hopes to have doubled its annual catch to about 500,000 tons in five years and looks to an expanding fishing industry to help solve its' trade deficit, unemployment and malnutrition problems.

### Forestry

Approximately 20% of Mexico is wooded, and these forests are one of the country's natural resources with the potential of making a strong contribution to reduction of unemployment and acceleration of regional development.



Thirty-two varieties of forest vegetation are found in Mexico, with pine, oak, spruce and Mexican fir being of principal economic significance. During the past two decades Mexico's forest production has been almost static, with only 25% of the resources being exploited. Between 1951 and 1971 production increased from 169 million cubic feet to only 498 million cubic feet. Approximately 90% of production is accounted for by lumber. The main areas of production are Chihuahua, Durango and Michoacan. The main uses were for construction, in cellulose and fuel.

The following table shows production of forest products for 1970.

Forest Products Production 1970

<u>Lumber</u>	60 million cu.ft.
<u>Panel boards</u>	6.4 million cu.ft.
<u>Newsprint</u>	39,375 long tons
<u>Kraft and semi-kraft</u>	462,651 long tons
<u>Pulp, woodpaste, paper residues</u>	165,370 long tons.

Insufficient forest production has necessitated imports, which almost tripled between 1960 and 1970. In 1970 imports amounted to approximately \$117 million with pulp, paper and paper products accounting for nearly 90% of this total. Only about 5% of forest products are exported.

Forest operations are now under careful study by the Mexican authorities and recent amendments to the forestry law provided for the creation of a Natural Institute of Forestry Research to carry out studies, train technicians and offer extension services.

In 1971, steps were taken to implement a Forestry Development Plan and a program of industrialization, including studies in specific regions. These studies were financed by a fund made available by Canada through the Inter-American Development Bank. Principal objectives include



reduction of primary material costs, establishment of integrated industries and better use of timber, roads, energy and water resources. Thirteen regional projects are being undertaken at an estimated investment of US\$475 million.

### Mining.

Mexico has vast mineral resources and is an important producer of silver, copper, lead, zinc, gold, manganese, mercury, sulphur and recently fluorspur.

Mining as a sector, however, has been declining in importance in relation to other sectors of the economy. In 1971, its contribution to the GDP was .9% compared to 1.5% in 1960. However, increasing attention is being paid to this industry with attention placed upon iron-ore, copper, coal and silver.

Although Mexico's silver production in 1971 declined again to 1,142 metric tons, the country remains a major world producer after Canada and the United States. Copper, iron ore and manganese production increased in 1971, but overall expansion in the sector was low. Iron ore production reached a record 2.8 million tons, all of which was consumed domestically. Demand for iron ore is expected to reach 10 million tons by 1980. Copper production rose to 74,500 tons in 1971.

Iron ore deposits in the State of Colima and Michoacan and copper deposits in Nacozari, Sinora are estimated at 600 million tons each.

Coal reserves in the Coahuila area are estimated at 2,000 million tons. These, with reserves in Colombia, are the only source of coal directly convertible into coke in Latin America. In 1971, coal production amounted to 1.5 million tons.

Sulphur deposits were 85 million tons at the end of 1970 and uranium ore reserves are estimated at 4.3 million tons.



Until recently, the majority of mines were foreign-owned with production exported to the United States. The "Mexicanisation" policy established Mexican majority ownership (66%) of mining companies and in the future it is planned to refine more ores in Mexico rather than exporting them as concentrates. The "Mexicanisation" process is almost completed in this sector and 98% of Mexico's mining production comes from nationally owned companies.

In 1968, the major foreign owned sulphur producer and in 1971 Anaconda's Cananae mine, the last of the large foreign owned copper mines were "Mexicanised".

The Mexican mining industry is presently suffering from uncertain world prices for natural resources, increased exploration costs and lack of financing. Formerly, the principle source of new investment came from reinvested profits, but these have fallen significantly since 1971.

Production taxes are imposed on most mining concerns. Permits are required for exports of sulphur but coal or iron ore exports are prohibited. About 40% of Mexico's mineral production is exported and its share in total exports decreased from 22% in 1968 to 14% in 1970.

#### Petroleum

About 92% of the country's energy requirements are supplied by petroleum. Mexico's petroleum industry, is controlled by the government-owned Petroleos Mexicanos SA (PEMEX) which controls all exploration, sales exports and imports of petroleum.

Petroleum production increased steadily in recent years until 1970 when production amounted to 22 million metric tons. In 1971, production declined slightly to 21.9 million metric tons. Refinery capacity was 29 million tons in 1971, and Mexico is now a net exporter of refined products.

The States of Veracruz and Tabasco presently supply over 92% of Mexico's oil and 61% of its natural gas. Important new oil fields have been discovered recently in the state of Chiapas, in an area which can be exploited quickly and relatively cheaply. This find will enable Mexico to meet all its petroleum needs and possibly build up reserves. Until now Mexico has had to import a small amount of its crude oil needs.

A new refinery is planned by Pemex at Tula for 1975 completion and a 30% expansion is planned for the refinery at Veracruz, at a cost of US\$4.3 billion.



The following table shows petroleum and natural gas production for the years 1965-1971.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Production  
1965 - 1971

	<u>Petroleum</u> '000 metric tons	<u>Natural Gas</u> million cubic metres
1965	16,872	13,968
1966	17,316	14,988
1967	18,696	16,224
1968	20,016	16,332
1969	21,060	17,220
1970	22,020	18,840
1971	21,936	18,216

Source: United Nations Monthly Bulletin.

Power

Mexico's electric power development has been given impetus in recent years by the demand of an expanding population and industrial growth. The industry was nationalised in 1960, and by 1971 installed capacity totalled 8,028 million kw. The Malpaso dam is expected to increase capacity another 890,000 kw.

A program of rural electrification started in 1965 to link 6,500 rural communities to the National Grid is still underway.

Electricity Production 1965-1971

	<u>Million kwh.</u>
1965	17,244
1966	18,840
1967	20,664
1968	22,776
1969	25,560
1970	28,608
1971	30,888

Source: United Nations Monthly Bulletin.



## Industry

Mexican manufacturing has advanced rapidly since the impetus received during and after World War II. While still in a relatively young state of development compared to many industrialized countries, it is self-sufficient in most basic consumer goods and in some of the more highly developed manufactured goods. The country produces 80% of consumer goods required domestically.

Mexico, along with Argentina and Brazil, accounts for approximately 75% of Latin America's industrial production.

Between the period 1963-1971, Mexico's manufacturing production nearly doubled, increasing by 97%.

In 1971, Mexican manufacturing industries accounted for 28.9% of the GDP compared to 22.8% in 1960. Approximately 17% of the labour force is presently employed in such activities.

This growth can be accounted for to a great extent by the industrial policy of import substitution and protective tariffs, tax incentives and government control of certain basic industries. In addition, during the past decade, enforced industrialization has been used to implement the import substitution policy. In 1962, the government decreed that a fixed domestic content must be included in typewriters and automotive vehicles manufactured in Mexico. Since then, other decrees have required the domestic manufacture of agricultural tractors, certain kinds of construction machinery, diesel engines and other products previously assembled in Mexico, mainly from imported parts.

In recent years, a new industrial policy has developed emphasising expansion of manufactured goods, especially those for export, decentralization of industry and sophisticated new industries. This is to be accomplished through tax incentives, export financing and the establishment of payment guarantee programs. It also means liberalizing the country's protectionist practices so export-oriented Mexican manufacturers can import lower priced, high quality components and materials if they are to be included in goods for exports.



Protection for the domestic market is also to be reviewed for products which are excessively priced or of marked inferior quality.

These new industrial priorities indicate that Mexico's industry appears to have passed the stage of growth based on protected domestic production... In 1971, the President's message stated "it is essential to give priorities to supporting industries which can effectively enter into foreign markets".

Government incentive schemes no longer aim only to encourage industrial growth, but form part of a general plan to achieve goals of equitable and balanced overall development.

In an attempt to bring about more equitable distribution of income industrialization is being encouraged away from the heavily populated urban centres. In recent months, new taxes and restrictions (e.g. pollution controls) have been used to try to move industry out of the main cities.

A new incentive decree, differs from its predecessor, the New and Necessary Industries Law of 1954, in that the only way to benefit from it is to establish an industry in a non-industrialized area. Incentives include - between 50 and 100% exemptions from import duty and income tax and taxes on the sale of investment goods; a program of accelerated depreciation for machinery and equipment; and 50 to 100% tax exemption on profits and manufactured products sale tax. Exemptions are tied to employment generation and the value of natural resources used.

Eligible industries include food processing, new products or where domestic supply is insufficient, and industries considered basic for the development of the region. Also industries wishing to increase productive capacity. To be eligible industries must be 51% Mexican-owned and foreign royalties cannot exceed 3% of sales. At least 60% of raw materials used must be Mexican.

For purposes of the decree Mexico is divided into three zones - industrial, industrializing and the rest. Cheap credit is to be offered for the two less industrialised zones.



In the past, Mexico's industrial development has concentrated on capital intensive sectors such as iron and steel and electricity as well as import-substitution. This has made absorption of an expanding labour force difficult and in 1972 an official program to establish over 1,000 new medium and small industrial enterprises was started.

In 1965, the "Programa Nacional Fronterizo" was decreed permitting "in bond" plants to be established along the border areas. Here raw materials and component parts enter Mexico duty-free for assembly into finished or semi-finished products which are then shipped back out of the country. There are now about 242 "in-bond" plants employing about 32,000 Mexicans. 45 new plants are underway and employment is expected to reach 50,000 in 1973.

This program has now been expanded and modified to permit "in bond" plants in other parts of Mexico except a few specific areas already highly industrialized. This supports the government's goal of enticing industry to underdeveloped areas. "In bond" plants may be eligible for financial incentives. Previously, all "in bond" production had to be exported. Now, government permission may be obtained for sale to Mexico's domestic market of some products.

In addition to the United States, Belgium, Canada, Israel and Japan are showing interest in this type of operation.

Traditionally Mexico's industrial policy has been to leave industrial development primarily to the private sector. The government has limited its participation to areas failing to attract a high level of private investment, to infrastructure and to certain basic industries such as petroleum, petrochemicals, iron and steel. Through part ownership by Nacional Financiera S.A., the State development bank, the government participates in a number of enterprises producing a wide range of items, including iron and steel, foodstuffs, paper, industrial chemicals, coal and coke and automobiles.

Successive governments have developed a policy of limited "Mexicanisation" whereby companies in certain industries such as mining, cement and petro-chemicals must have a majority Mexican shareholding. Foreign ownership is prohibited in petroleum and communications.



In 1971, the food, drink and tobacco industry was the principal manufacturing sector, accounting for 28% of total manufacturing value, followed by the textiles, footwear and confectionary industries with a share of 18% and chemicals and petrochemicals with a share of 14%. Other main industries include basic industrial metals, machinery and transport and construction equipment.

Value of  
Production of the Manufacturing Sector - 1971  
(Percentage)

Food, drink & tobacco	28
Textiles, footwear and confectionary	18
Paper and paper products	5
Printing and publishing	2
Chemicals and petrochemicals	14
Non-metallic minerals	5
Basic industrial metals	10
Machinery	8
Transport equipment and construction	7
Others	3

Source: Bank of Mexico

The following table shows production of selected items:

Industry - 1970  
1,000 metric tons

Beer ( 000 litres)	1,432
Cement	7,266
Cigars and cigarettes (000 packets)	2,139
Fertilizers	2,719
Paper and Cellulose	1,203
Iron and Steel	11,438
Synthetic fibres	92
Tinned foods	508
Tires and inner tubes (000)	7,764
Vegetable oils and fats	998
Vehicles (000)	190



Mexico's iron and steel industry is growing in size and sophistication. The industry produces primary materials as well as a wide range of rolled products, rods, tubing and some special steels. The four major steel companies, the government owned Altos Hornos de Mexico and the private Cia Fundidora de Fierro y Acero de Monterrey, Hojalata y Lamina and Tubos de Acero de Mexico account for nearly 90% of output. There are some 60-70 medium and small concerns in the country, mostly rolling mills.

Three of the "big four" companies established originally in the northern States of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon due to availability of coking coal. All have recently opened secondary production centres further south. Vast reserves of iron-ore still remain in the south-western region of Michoacan and Colima and the government is planning a major steel complex in Michoacan which is expected to produce 3 million tons by 1980. By 1975, the industry expects to have a capacity of 5.7 million metric tons.

Iron and Steel Production 1968-1971  
million metric tons

	<u>Iron</u>	<u>Steel</u>
1968	1.9	3.3
1969	2.0	3.5
1970	2.6	3.8
1971	2.8	3.8

With the increase in domestic production of special tool steels and stainless wire most steel types required for Mexico's needs are now met locally. Thus Mexico's imports have decreased significantly from 31% of national consumption in 1958 to about 5% in 1971. Scrap iron remains the industry's most important import item.

With a number of South American countries rapidly increasing their own steel production, Mexico's best market is the southern United States. Plates and sheet are the main export items. Tubes are also an important item. Domestic demand and the southern United States are expected to absorb most of Mexico's future steel production. The industry is trying to obtain price increases for certain basic products.



The chemical industry is one of the fastest growing industries in Mexico. In 1971, production increased by 10% and private investment in this sector increased by 12%. At the end of 1970, Mexico had 28 plants producing sulphuric acid with an installed capacity of 2 million metric tons, two plants for soda ash with a capacity of 385,000 metric tons, ten producing caustic soda with 194,500 metric tons capacity and six producing chlorine with a capacity of 86,000 tons annually. Exports from this sector were valued at about 6% of all goods and services exported in 1971.

Chemical Production  
million tons

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Sulphuric acid	730.8	10.6	12.3	14.3
Caustic soda	139.8	153.7	166.3	170.6
Soda ash (000)	288	316	316	

Source: United Nations Monthly Bulletin.

Investment in the petro-chemical industry is estimated at \$545 million. Basic petrochemicals are reserved for government enterprises and petrochemical permits only given to companies with 60% Mexican capital. The industry consists of 225 plants, 63 of which are in the public sector and the remaining private. In 1971, output of basic chemicals increased by 2%, but sales increased by about 7% to approximately \$106 million. In the last decade, basic plastics production increased by 20% per year. In 1971, total consumption was 268,000 tons, imports increased to 97,000 tons and exports to 18,000 tons. Pharmaceutical production growth is irregular due to competition and price regulations.

The petrochemical sector is one of the priority industries for state investment.



Mexico's engineering industry ranges from the production of textile machinery, farm tractors, railway wagons, motors, radio tubes, lift trucks and office equipment to oilfield machinery and steel tubing.

Mexico has seven major automobile companies of which Volkswagen is the principal producer - accounting for nearly one-third of sales in 1971. Other producers include Ford, Chrysler, Nissan, and General Motors. The industry is seeking a price raise, while the government appears to be considering increasing the percentage of local content required which is presently about 63%.

Due to the local content requirements, a considerable components industry has been built up consisting of 557 plants. In 1971, car tire sales increased 15.6% to 2.39 million.

Car assembly in Mexico 1967-1971 was as follows:

Motor Vehicle Assembly 1967-1971

	<u>Passenger Cars</u> '000	<u>Commercial vehicles</u> '000
1967	86	38
1968	103	44
1969	114	51
1970	136	50
1971	158	51

Source: United Nations Monthly Bulletin.

Mexico produces about 80% of the consumer goods it uses. Mexico has over 500 textile factories which are being rationalized and modernized. In 1971, Mexico produced 391,000 television, 1 million radios, 522,000 stoves, 191,000 washing machines and 417,000 blenders.

Construction activity increased in 1972 due to new activities of the National Social Housing Fund (INFONAVIT). 100,000 new houses are to be built through a new housing programme and labour-intensive projects are to be carried out in rural areas, such as roads, schools and irrigation works.



Transportation

Mexico's highway network consists of approximately 44,000 miles of which nearly 58% are paved. The Mexican Government constructs, maintains and controls National or Federal highways, and assists in the construction and maintenance of feeder or local roads. Mexico's most important highways, like its railways, run north and south converging in Mexico City.

The majority of passenger traffic and freight is moved by road in Mexico. In 1971, there were 1.2 million passenger cars in use and 568,000 trucks and buses in use in Mexico, an increase of 60% and 35% respectively since 1967.

Mexico's railway system is approximately 14,680 miles long and is fully nationalized. Although, an investment program has been underway the past few years much of the system and equipment is in poor condition and the system has been running at an ever increasing deficit. In 1971, 451 million tons of freight was carried.

Air transportation has developed rapidly in Mexico and there are direct air connections between Mexico and the principal U.S. cities, Europe, Canada, Australia and Latin America. Mexico has ten airports of international standard and an intensive program of airport improvement and expansion is underway. There are two major international Mexican airlines, Aero Mexico which is government-owned and Cia Mexicana de Aviacion which is now wholly Mexican owned following the purchase by Mexican investors of the third share held by Pan American. In 1971, Mexican domestic and international lines carried 5.5 million passengers and 58.5 thousand tons of freight.

Mexico has few navigable rivers. The development of a merchant marine has been hindered by the lack of deep harbours. Such harbours are now being constructed under a five-year program. In 1971, Mexico's ocean-going merchant and coastal fleet was 400,000 dwt. In 1971, Mexico acquired its first container ships. Improvements of marine communications with Mexico's partners in the Latin America Free Trade Association is planned.



PEMEX, the government-owned petroleum monopoly, operates its own fleet of tankers which registered 364,975 dwt in 1971. Six more tankers totalling 129,000 dwt were on order for 1972.

Mexico has free ports in Matias Romero, Salina Cruz, Coatzacoalos and Topolobampo, as well as in Baja California Sur and Quintana Roo.

#### Communications

Over 60% of Mexico's telephones are in the three major cities, but a rural program is underway to give telephone service to all towns over 3,000 inhabitants. In 1971, there were 1.5 million telephones in use in Mexico, an increase of 83% since 1967. Under the present substantial expansion program of the government owned Telefonos de Mexico, an additional 1.2 million phones is expected to come into use between 1970 and 1976.

In 1971, Mexico had 95 TV transmitting stations and over 500 radio stations. The majority of these are privately owned, operating under government licence. In 1971, there were 2.5 million television sets in use and over 5 million radios in use.



### Finance

Mexico's banking system is divided into two main groups; the "government group" composed of government-owned banking institutions and the "private group" composed of credit institutions and auxiliary organizations.

The Banco de Mexico, the central bank, handles funds for government development programmes and controls credit; it has the authority to fix reserve requirements, enforce credit controls, and engage in open market operations. The government has 51% of the stock in Banco de Mexico.

There are a number of government official banks for agriculture, foreign trade, co-operatives, public works and housing, the motion picture industry, transport, the sugar industry and warehousing. The most important of the official banks is the Nacional Financiera which provides long-term financing of basic industry for economic development.

There is an extensive system of private commercial banks, savings banks, mortgage banks and investment banks. They provided 62% of all credit in 1971.

Public investment has regularly accounted for about a third of all investment in fixed assets so that the government role in the economy is significant. The Nacional Financiera is the major channel for industrial investment by the government through loans or purchases of shares, often to the point of control as in the case of the country's second largest steel mill, Altos Hornos. Nacional Financiera also has substantial investments in pulp and paper, fertilizers, electrical equipment, electrolytic copper, sugar, motion pictures, textiles, food, beans, chemicals, cement, class metal working and hotels.

Private investment comes primarily from retained profits of existing enterprises. The Mexico City Stock Exchange plays only a limited part in providing new capital.

Public, Private and Direct Foreign Investment  
Percentage

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Private	64	67	69	65	65
Public	36	33	31	35	35
Direct foreign	4	6	4	5	5

Source: Bank of Mexico.



Most budgetary expenditure is covered by revenue, but there is normally a deficit financed by bonds or foreign loans and grants.

The present government is using fiscal measures as policy instruments in the area of tax reform, revenue collection and government expenditure.

Mexico's 1973 federal budget of US\$13.9 billion is 41% higher than last year's. All federal ministries and dependencies received increases with education receiving the major raise.

### Foreign Investment

Mexico recognizes the need for foreign capital, and foreign investment is accepted when it complements local capital and when it is considered useful to furthering Mexico's development. Preference is given to foreign investors who contribute to the continuous development of technology and who manufacture for foreign markets.

For a number of years, the government has had a policy of "Mexicanization", with the general aims of forcing foreign investment to take Mexican partners, reducing foreign personnel and increasing the percentage of local content in products of foreign-owned industries.

Formerly, the government refrained from identifying specific industries to be "Mexicanized". In 1970, a decree "Mexicanized" six "basic industries" - steel, cement, glass, fertilizers, cellulose and aluminum.

Presently under consideration by the government is a bill to promote Mexican Investment and regulate Foreign Investment. Provisions of the bill would not be retroactive.

Foreign investment would be prohibited in the following areas:

#### Activities reserved to the government

- a. Petroleum and hydrocarbons
- b. Basic petrochemicals
- c. Radioactive minerals and the generation of nuclear energy
- d. Certain mining activities as provided in the mining law
- e. Electricity



- f. Railroads
- g. Telegraphic and radio communications
- h. Such other activities as may be specified in other laws.

Activities reserved to Mexicans or to Mexican companies which prohibit ownership of their shares by foreigners

- a. Radio and television
- b. Automotive transportation, urban, inter-urban and on federal highways
- c. Airways and national maritime transportation
- d. Forestry
- e. Distribution of gas
- f. Such other activities as may be specified in other laws or in regulations issued by the Executive Department. This would include banking, financing, insurance, bonding and investment companies, although the existing restrictions on this type of investment do not prohibit the minority ownership of shares by individual foreigners not acting as a group.
- g. Land and waters within 100 Kms. (62 miles) from the borders and 60 Kms. (31 miles) from the coast lines. Foreign companies may not acquire title to land or waters anywhere in the country.

Foreign investment would be permitted in the following cases:

- a. Mining operations, in general up to 49 percent, although in certain areas only up to 45 percent.
- b. Secondary petrochemical industry, up to 40 percent.
- c. Production of automobile parts, up to 40 percent.



- d. Such others as may be specified in other laws or in regulations issued by the Executive Department. (These areas would include agriculture; the steel, cement, glass, fertilizer, cellulose and aluminum industries; production, distribution and exhibition of motion pictures; fishing and packaging, bottled water, soft drinks and essences therefor, advertising and publishing, the heavy rubber industry and the cosmetic, perfume and soap industries, in all cases up to 49 percent).

In cases where no laws or regulations exist specifying some definite percentage for foreign investment, it will be admitted up to a maximum of 49 percent of the capital of business enterprises so long as the foreign investors do not have the administration nor the power of determining management of the enterprise.

The new law would establish 17 factors to be considered before authorization of foreign investment.

Private foreign direct investment in Mexico was estimated at about \$2.5 billion at the end of 1970. Over 80% came from the U.S. and was invested mainly in manufacturing. Other principal investors were the United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden, West Germany and Japan.

In recent years joint ventures have been the most typical form of direct investment in Mexico. Canadian companies operating in Mexico include Massey Ferguson, Canada Wire and Cable, Polymer Corporation Limited and Alcan.

### Tourism

Tourism is becoming increasingly important to the Mexican economy. Income from these visitors is a vital element in Mexico's balance of payments. In 1971, the number of tourists to Mexico increased to about 2.5 million - 89% came from the U.S., 100,000 from Canada. Tourism produced an income of about US\$630 million in Mexico in 1971. Another US\$968 million came from visitors who only crossed the border for a day or so. The number of Mexicans travelling abroad is increasing, and in 1971 they spent US\$183 million compared to US\$169 million in 1970.

In addition to generating foreign currencies, tourism complements the country's economic policy of promoting regional developments and creating employment. Thus, the public sector is participating more than in the past in this sector, and new credit sources were created in 1972 for tourist development and promotion.



In 1971, the Inter-American Development Bank granted for the first time a loan for tourist development. This was granted to Mexico to help finance infrastructure for a major tourist complex in the Can-Cun Area of the Yucatan Peninsula.



FOREIGN TRADE OF MEXICO.

Foreign trade has played an important role in Mexico's economic development for over a century. Until 1940, Mexico normally enjoyed a favourable trade balance and foreign trade was a significant source of revenue and foreign exchange. Since 1940, Mexico has had trade deficits except for the years 1942, 1943 and 1949. Although imports still exceed exports by a wide margin, exports are growing at a steady pace.

Trend of Foreign Trade  
\$ Million

<u>Year</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Balance of trade</u>	<u>Exports as % of imports</u>
1966	1,185.6	1,608.6	-423.0	73.7
1967	1,103.8	1,745.8	-642.0	63.2
1968	1,180.7	1,960.1	-779.4	60.2
1969	1,385.0	2,078.0	-693.0	66.6
1970	1,372.9	2,460.8	-1,087.9	57.0
1971	1,474.5	2,407.3	-932.8	61.2

Source: Bank of Mexico

Mexico's trade policy has been largely influenced by her industrialization program. Two major objectives of Mexico's trade policy have been import-substitution by domestic production, and geographic diversification of foreign trade to lessen dependence upon the United States as a market and supplier. Methods employed to implement these trade policies include import licenses, tariff rates, participation of trade missions and trade fairs, and membership in the Latin American Free Trade Association.

About 65% by value of Mexican total import trade is subject to import licenses. These are generally applied in a non-discriminatory fashion, and imports from all countries are treated equally except those from the Latin American Free Trade Association. These countries enjoy reduced rates or duty-free entry on items in Mexico's schedule of concessions.

Paradoxically, Mexico's trade deficit has been due largely to the import-substitution program aimed at building up domestic industries to replace imported consumer goods.

Mexico was originally, primarily, an exporter of agricultural products and an importer of consumer goods.



Although the bulk of Mexico's export earnings, 66% in 1971, still come from basic commodities, particularly sugar and coffee, exports of manufactured goods are steadily increasing. Manufactures as a percentage of total exports rose from 21% in 1960 to 34% in 1971. Nearly one-half of manufactured goods exported consist of sugar and tinned and prepared fruits. However, the share of manufactured goods in total exports must still increase substantially to lessen the effects of fluctuations in agricultural exports. The government is encouraging manufacturing for export through various incentives and a liberalization of import regulations, as well as the formation of trading companies.

Principal Exports of Mexico  
\$ Millions

<u>Exports</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Cotton	123.7	117.6
Coffee	86.1	81.1
Tomato	107.7	91.0
Cattle	79.2	74.6
Fresh meat	42.4	42.4
Shrimp	63.0	69.1
Zinc	47.3	37.0
Sugar	90.4	90.7

Source: Bank of Mexico.

Mexico's post-war industrialization and foreign trade development policies caused imports of consumer goods to decrease significantly. Presently imports are composed mainly of capital goods and raw and semi-processed materials required for manufacturing, public works and the development of utilities and transportation facilities. With continued industrialization, Mexican import requirements will become more sophisticated. In 1971, capital goods and raw materials represented 44% and 33% respectively of total Mexican imports.



Principal Imports of Mexico  
\$ Million

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Cars	114.3	132.9
Car spares	69.7	69.7
Textile machinery	55.1	68.4
Auto chassis	50.2	49.8
Telephones, etc.	47.2	54.1
Industrial oils	37.6	42.2
Paper, etc.	36.7	37.4
Metal parts	38.5	39.0

The United States remains Mexico's major trading partner, taking 60% of Mexico's exports and supplying 64% of her imports. Japan, Mexico's second largest partner takes about 5% of her exports, supplies about 3% of imports. West Germany and France are also important suppliers. Mexico is presently eyeing China as a possible market for her exports.

Mexico is a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association\*, which was set up by the Montevideo Treaty of 1960. Originally all restrictions on the bulk of trade between members were to be removed by 1973, but this timetable has been significantly relaxed and put back to 1980.

Mexican Trade With LAFTA  
\$ Million

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Exports	65.2	62.2	86.7	92.5	117.1
Imports	38.6	42.9	51.9	63.9	78.8
Balance	<u>26.6</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>34.8</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>38.3</u>

\*Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.



Direction of Trade With LAFTA  
\$ Million

<u>Exports</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Imports from</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Total LAFTA	92.5	117.1	Total LAFTA	63.9	78.8
of which:			of which:		
Brazil	14.6	25.8	Brazil	15.7	17.6
Venezuela	21.8	24.5	Argentina	14.2	17.0
Chile	15.7	20.3	Peru	13.4	15.7
Argentina	14.0	16.7	Chile	10.8	12.9
Colombia	12.9	12.4	Venezuela	4.0	8.3
Peru	8.1	11.5	Uruguay	2.5	2.6
Ecuador	1.8	2.9	Colombia	0.9	1.5
Uruguay	2.8	1.8	Bolivia	0.7	1.4

Source: Direction of Trade.

Although still a small percentage of Mexico's foreign trade, her trade with LAFTA is increasing and reached new highs in 1971. However, the ever-increasing favourable balance for Mexico in this area, is of growing concern to the other LAFTA members. Of importance to Mexico, is the fact that more than two-thirds of her exports to LAFTA are manufactured goods.

The LAFTA countries, along with those of the Central American Common Market \*(CACM) constitute Mexico's third most important export market after the United States and Japan. In 1971, Mexican exports to CACM amounted to \$23 million compared to \$21 million in 1970. Mexican imports from these countries amounted to \$2.7 million in 1971 compared to \$2.8 million in 1970. Mexico recently appears to have become increasingly interested in furthering relations with the Andean Common Market (ANCOM)\*\*.

\*Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.  
\*\*Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru.



CANADIAN TRADE WITH MEXICO

Canada has a Trade Agreement with Mexico which provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.

Canadian trade with Mexico, 1962-1971 was as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value of Domestic Exports</u> (\$'000)	<u>Value of Imports</u> (\$'000)	<u>Balance</u>
1962	41,267	24,416	+16,851
1963	55,572	23,734	+31,838
1964	65,151	23,186	+41,965
1965	51,006	27,247	+23,759
1966	52,145	33,539	+18,606
1967	49,202	29,535	+19,667
1968	54,589	52,167	+ 2,422
1969	72,873	64,067	+ 8,806
1970	91,698	47,344	+44,354
1971	78,984	50,181	+28,803

Source: Statistics Canada

Mexican-Canadian trade has grown substantially during this period, but the Canadian trade balance in the last decade has been constantly in our favour, although varying from year to year. However, some Mexican exports come to Canada through the U.S. and are not registered as imports from Mexico in Canada's trade statistics.

Canada's exports to Mexico are highly diversified consisting of both consumer and production goods. Ten items, however, make up the major portion, accounting for 75% and 68% respectively of total Canadian sales to Mexico in 1970 and 1971. Parts and accessories for motor vehicles, newsprint and powdered milk are Canada's principal export items. The following table shows Canada's principal exports to Mexico 1970, 1971.



Principal Canadian Exports to Mexico  
1970-1971

	<u>1970</u> \$mill.	<u>1971</u>
Milk powder, skim milk	9.7	11.2
Asbestos milled fibres, group 4 & 5	5.4	4.7
Newsprint paper	20.5	13.1
Sheet & strip steel, n.e.s.	3.6	2.7
Nickel anodes, ingots and rods	1.7	2.4
Pulp & paper indus. mach. & parts	.5	1.1
Motor vehicles, engines and parts	3.4	1.3
Parts and access. for motor veh.,n.e.s.	14.8	20.8
Non-metallic minerals, crude, n.e.s.	1.2	1.4
Plastic & syn. rubber, not shaped,n.e.s.	1.5	.5
	62.3	59.2
Others	<u>29.4</u>	<u>19.8</u>
Total	<u>91.7</u>	<u>79.0</u>

Source: Statistics Canada

Growth items in recent years include asbestos fibres (from \$1.2 million in 1958 to \$5 million in 1971); sheet and strip steel (from \$158,000 in 1958 to \$2.8 million in 1971) and parts and accessories for motor vehicles (from \$280,000 in 1958 to \$20 million in 1971). Exports of production machinery have also increased significantly reflecting the rapid expansion of Mexican manufacturing and assembly facilities.

Of our traditional exports, newsprint and woodpulp remain important export items, but items such as aluminum, plastic and synthetic have declined in importance the past decade as Mexican production increased to meet local demand.

Canadian imports from Mexico show a fair amount of diversification, but the value of some of these are very low. The major items consist primarily of agricultural products. Of some 250 items purchased, ten accounted for 64% of Canada's total imports from Mexico in 1971. The following table shows Canada's major imports from Mexico, 1970-1971.



Principal Canadian Imports from Mexico  
1970 - 1971.

	1970	1971
	(\$million)	
Shrimps & prawns, fresh or frozen	.7	.8
Frozen strawberries	2.1	1.8
Frozen orange juice concentrates	1.6	1.2
Cucumbers, fresh	1.0	1.0
Peppers, fresh	1.1	1.3
Tomatoes, fresh	12.2	10.4
Coffee, green	3.9	5.3
Raw cotton	6.3	2.1
Fluorspar	2.7	7.3
Baler twine	<u>.6</u>	<u>1.3</u>
 Others	 32.2	 32.5
 Total	 <u>15.1</u>	 <u>17.7</u>
	 <u>47.3</u>	 <u>50.2</u>

Source: Statistics Canada

Mexico also sells Canada salt, leather bags, billfolds and coin purses, peanuts, fruit juices, leather-soled boots, melons, smooth-woven cotton cloth, and copper pipe and tubing.

The above products in general may be considered traditional Mexican exports to Canada. Recently, other types of articles, particularly manufactured goods have begun to be sold here in small amounts. In 1972, the Mexican government sent a large Mexican Trade Mission to Canada to emphasise the availability from Mexico of high-quality finished goods, as well produce products.

Ontario's trade with Mexico increased substantially from 1967-1971, and in 1971 it accounted for 52% of total Canadian exports to Mexico.



Ontario exports to Mexico were (\$'000):

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
	<u>16,284</u>	<u>25,318</u>	<u>38,271</u>	<u>41,328</u>	<u>41,252</u>
As percentage of total Canadian exports to Mexico	33.1%	46.4%	52.5%	45.1%	52.2%

The most important products, exported from Ontario to Mexico, 1970-1971, were as follows:

	<u>1970</u> \$'000	<u>1971</u> \$'000
Cattle	2,160	1,468
Dairy produce	3,044	1,185
Plate sheet & strip steel	3,040	2,684
Nickel and alloys	1,044	2,461
Haying, harvesting & related mach.	1,202	1,830
Road motor vehicles & parts	3,434	1,352
Other road mot. veh. parts & acces.	<u>14,803</u>	<u>20,821</u>
	<u>28,727</u>	<u>31,801</u>
Others	<u>12,601</u>	<u>9,451</u>
Total	<u>41,328</u>	<u>41,252</u>

Source: Statistics Canada  
Ontario Exports by Countries.

By stage of fabrication, Ontario exports to Mexico in 1970 were as follows:

	<u>\$ Millions</u>
Crude materials	2.6
Fabricated materials, inedible	10.8
End products, inedible	<u>27.9</u>
Total	<u>41.3</u>

In 1971, Ontario imports from Mexico amounted to \$18.5 million compared to \$18 million in 1970.



Opportunities for Canadian Manufacturers.

Mexico's continuing economic growth and political stability makes it a country with good export opportunities for Canadian and Ontario manufacturers. Mexican-Canadian trade presently represents only a small portion of each country's foreign trade and it would appear this could be expanded significantly. Mexico's interest in expanding trade opportunities with Canada, is indicated by its trade mission to Canada in 1972, led by Mexican senior-government officials.

Mexico is emphasizing increased development in the following fields and suppliers will find increased demand for products in these sectors: pollution control, transportation and telecommunications, airports, tourism, education, medicine, forestry, fisheries and agriculture.

The Mexican government's increasing concern with pollution has created a strong market for all kinds of pollution control equipment; sea, air and water.

Improvements planned for transportation systems have created a demand for aircraft, rails, cars, locomotives, watercraft as well as subway and rapid transit equipment for Mexico's expanding subway.

Prospects are good for sales of forestry machinery and equipment as Mexico seeks to develop its forests. Harvesting and logging equipment, all terrain vehicles, paper mill and saw-mill machinery are in demand for this development.

The massive expansion being undertaken by Mexico's steel industry will create a need for more machine tools and equipment. Mining equipment requirements will increase with stepped-up mining production and exploration planned.

Imports of textile machinery should increase due to Mexico's program to re-equip and modernize the entire industry.

There are further export opportunities to Mexico for antibiotics, structural materials, printing equipment, x-ray apparatus, food-canning equipment, industrial instrumentation, sophisticated electronic products, heavy construction equipment and computers and peripheral equipment for office and industrial uses.



### Development Plans

Mexico does not have a formal national development plan. In the past, plans have been proposed and drafted but none were ever formally implemented.

However, the government exercises a large measure of control over the direction of development through budget allocation in the public sector. For example, the 1973 budget has given the largest allocation to education.

The government also tries to guide development by specifying certain fields in which the private sector is encouraged to invest, and the granting of incentives.

### Licensing Agreements

Mexico has no comprehensive legislation on the general practice of licensing agreements. Foreign firms making such an agreement should take into account the Mexican Laws on Taxation.

### Patents and Trademarks

Patents and trademarks in Mexico are protected under the Law of Industrial Property of 1943.

Patents of invention or patents of improvements may be obtained for a period of 15 years with no extensions obtainable. This term may be reduced to 12 years if the invention is not industrially exploited in Mexico during the first 12 years counted from the legal date of the patent. Patents may be subject to compulsory licensing if not worked within 3 years from the legal date and thereafter if exploitation is suspended for more than six consecutive months.

Design patents for industrial designs and models are issued for ten year terms, but lapse if the design has not been industrially worked within 7 years.

The Mexican Industrial Property Law provides exclusive rights to use registered trademarks for ten years following the legal application filing date. Renewal may be obtained for 10-year periods indefinitely. Registration expires when the trademark has not been used for 5 years.



TABLE I

CANADIAN DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO MEXICO BY COMMODITIES, 1970-1971

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1970			JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1971		
		QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	CLASS	
<b>MEXICO</b>							
110	CATTLE, DAIRY, PUREBRED	NO	4,832	2,107,546	2,836	1,403,245	110
119	CATTLE, PUREBRED N E S	NO	2	3,000	55	22,000	119
149	CATTLE DAIRY NES, WEIGHT 200 LBS UP	NO	120	49,862	110	43,250	149
249	SHEEP	NO	26	3,545	81	41,350	249
319	SWINE, PUREBRED	NO	24	2,564	66	16,920	319
349	SWINE N E S	NO			96	12,480	349
449	HORSES N E S	NO			4	5,600	449
630	BABY CHICKS	NO	1	760			
799	FUR-BEARING ANIMALS N E S	NO	121,325	82,820	123,500	149,260	630
1155	FANCY MEATS EDIBLE OFFAL FRESH FROZ	CWT			2	450	799
1324	HAMS, CURED	CWT			398	3,309	1155
2145	SALMON, SMOKED	CWT	18	4,000	4	480	1324
5149	CHEESE N E S	CWT	6,790	351,235	36	7,794	4145
5152	MILK POWDER, SKIM MILK	CWT	696,126	9,711,133	520,314	208,567	5149
10150	SUGAR N E S	CWT	9,600	157,038			10150
10199	MCLASSES, SYRUPS AND SUGAR N E S	CWT			66	1,306	10199
14410	GELATIN, EDIBLE	LB	100	207			14410
14493	MATERIALS FOR FOOD PREPARATIONS NES	LB			240	219	14499
17340	WHISKY	P GAL	5,932	33,348	8,804	83,603	17340
18350	CIGARETTES	M			35	193	18350
20991	ANIMAL SEMEN					52,125	20991
20999	CRUDE ANIMAL AND FISH PROD INED NES					20999	
21235	MUSTARD SEED	CWT	2,500	21,565	4,400	31,892	21235
21240	RAPESEED	CWT	276,861	1,552,302			21240
21389	TREES, SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, STOCKS			2,500			21389
23969	CHRISTMAS TREES	NO			475	950	23909
24229	WOOL IN THE GREASE	LB	18,876	11,786			24209
24229	WOOL, PULLED OR SLIPPED	LB	20,159	11,324			24229
24299	WOOL & FINE HAIR WASTE MATERIAL NES	LB	69,256	11,195			24299
24320	HORSE HAIR	LB	1,707	2,615	793	1,244	24320
25129	IRON SCRAP	TON			23	889	25129
25229	ALUMINUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	CWT	443	4,568	1	435	25229
25510	COPPER IN CRES CONCENTRATES & MATTE	CWT			2,568	51,802	25310
25640	LEAD IN CRES AND CONCENTRATES	CWT			43,947	233,053	25410
25530	NICKEL IN OXIDE	CWT	1,670	225,287	1,896	246,223	25530
25540	NICKEL AND NICKEL ALLOY SCRAP	CWT	209	39,824	1,393	176,217	25540
25550	SILVER IN CRES AND CONCENTRATES	TR OZ			153,890	122,930	25650
25650	MOLYBDENUM IN CRES, CONC. & SCRAP	CWT	198	45,021			25950
25965	TIP. IN CRES, CONCENTRATES AND SCRAP	CWT	4,052	408,553	3,021	274,666	25965
27120	ASEESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 3 GR.	TON	447	194,650	588	232,926	27120
27130	ASEESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 4 & 5	TON	25,181	5,433,650	21,586	4,721,959	27130
27140	ASBESTOS SHORTS, GROUP 6-9 GRADES	TON	6,634	636,379	3,685	320,744	27140
27955	NEPHELINE SYENITE	TON	87	2,076	20	510	27955
27999	MGN-METALLIC MINERALS, CRUDE N E S			1,181,054		1,383,355	27999
29119	TEXTILE RAGS N E S	CWT	600	4,125			29119
29179	WOOD WASTE	CWT			40	108	29179
30299	LEATHER, LEATHER FABRICATED MAT NES					385	31099
31299	FAB PLATES MATS ETC DRESSED OR DYED					204	30099
32049	TIPE AND TUBE REPAIR MATERIALS	LB	14,400	41,853	10,864	22,242	32049
32299	RUBBER FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S	LB	40,028	65,458	18,073	36,538	32099
33120	LUMBER, MAPLE	M B F	73	26,722	143	46,572	33120
33129	LUMBER, HARDWOOD N E S	M B F	2	797	16	3,453	33129
33143	LUMBER, HEMLOCK	M B F			8	290	33143
33399	SAWNILL PRODUCTS N E S					6,346	33399
33551	FLOORING, MAPLE	M B F	5	1,997			33551
33926	BLANKS, BLOCKS, ROUGH SHAPED N E S					20,814	33928
33999	WOOD FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S					362	33399
34219	WOOD PULP CISSCLVNG & SPECIAL ALPHA	CWT	1,096	10,617	10,851	110,654	34019
34221	WOOD PULP RL. KRAFT PAPER GR. SOFT.	CWT	87,947	636,834	26,668	183,482	34021
34222	WOOD PULP RL. KRAFT PAPER GR. HARD.	CWT			11,517	83,333	34022
34225	WOOD PULP RL. SULPHITE PAPER GRADES	CWT	90,114	697,479	76,361	620,912	34025
34230	WOOD PULP, SULPHATE, SEMI-BLEACHED	CWT	140,958	752,294	33,059	166,553	34030
34235	WOOD PULP, SULPHATE UNBL. PAPER GR.	CWT	9,298	62,086	5,312	25,259	34035
34240	WOOD PULP, SULPHITE, UNBL. STRONG	CWT	59,898	314,829	1,262	9,631	34040
34270	WOOD PULP, MECHANICAL, BLEACHED	CWT	2,426	7,397			34070
34275	WOOD PULP, MECHANICAL, UNBLEACHED	CWT	222,632	717,338	52,271	172,728	34075
35109	NEWSPRINT PAPER	CWT	3,237,938	20,499,900	2,080,660	13,069,842	35109
35199	PAPER FOR PRINTING N E S	CWT	100	6,283			35199
35970	WALLPAPER, PRINTED	CWT	30	2,189			35970
35999	CONVERTED PAPER N E S	CWT	1	108	50	3,339	35999



CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1970			JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1971		
		QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	CLASS	
<b>MEXICO-CON</b>							
36169	MAN-MADE FIBRE YARN N E S	LB	226	1,465	90	635	36169
36209	CORDAGE, TWINE AND ROPE N E S	LB	1,258	4,137	544	2,013	36999
37399	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS, COTTON N E S	LB	260	1,396			37199
37679	ERED WOVEN FABRICS, MIXED FIBRES	LB	75	3,224			37879
39176	PAPERMAKERS FELTS, TEXTILE	LB	15,433	182,709	7,298	74,755	38176
38199	SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION FABRICS N E S	LB	247	6,222	8,714	52,654	38199
39429	NARROW FABRICS	LP	53	436			38429
38499	COATED, IMPREGNATED FABRICS N E S	LP	28,526	16,662	602	370	38499
38979	FELT N E S	LB	3,428	4,329	3,792	4,395	38929
38099	TEXTILE FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S			360			38999
39208	COD LIVER OIL, SUN ROTTED	CWT	422	3,296	331	3,601	39208
39573	ESSENTIAL OILS, NATURAL, SYNTHETIC	LB	5,200	27,920	4,400	26,320	39879
39999	GUM, WOOD & VEGETABLE EXTRACTS NES	LB	2,222,063	83,229	1,584,136	58,364	39999
40061	CALCIUM METAL	CWT	10	998			40061
40209	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS N E S	CWT	14,807	345,486	7,988	235,710	40099
40409	METALLIC SALTS OF INORG. ACIDS NES	CWT	42,346	233,007	30,692	171,395	40499
40535	RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS AND ISOTOPES			33,719		4,512	40535
40599	INORGANIC CHEMICALS N E S					7,348	40599
40219	PHENOLS, PHENOL-ALCOHOLS AND DERIV.	CWT	34,453	307,088	1,766	13,864	40819
40839	ETHERS, ALCOHOL PEROXIDES & DERIV.	CWT			8,690	84,558	40839
40859	ALDEHYDE-FUNCTION COMPOUNDS	CWT			132	29,582	40859
41419	HYDROCARBONS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	CWT	722	34,519	1,681	14,413	41419
41429	ALCOHOLS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	CWT	101	1,595	330	5,492	41429
41449	ORGANIC ACIDS, ANHYDRIDES AND DERIV	CWT	444	13,586	440	9,310	41449
41459	NITROGEN-FUNCTION COMPOUNDS N E S	CWT	20	2,400	1,167	31,353	41459
41479	ORGANO-INORGANIC COMPOUNDS	CWT	1,265	31,969			41479
41645	NITROGEN SOLUTIONS	CWT	3,258	209,137			
41699	FERTILIZERS AND FERTILIZER MAT. NES	CWT	685	17,099	930	22,692	41645
42199	ADHESIVES N E S	LB	510	10,387	1,785	16,117	41699
42316	POLYETHYLENE RESINS, NOT SHAPED	CWT	9,391	1,615			42199
42399	PLASTIC & SYN RUBBER NOT SHAPED NES	CWT			12	245	42316
42409	PLASTIC FILM AND SHEET	CWT	46,889	1,454,117	24,932	457,181	42399
42599	PLASTICS FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S	CWT	20	3,220	2	217	42409
42899	STAINS, LACQUERS & RELATED PROD NES			1,299		3,964	42599
42909	INSECTICIDES AND RODENTICIDES	CWT	2	250	664	5,134	42909
42929	DYE STUFFS, PIGMENTS, LAKES & TONERS	CWT	1	352		7,515	42929
42999	INDUS. CHEM SPECIALTIES & EXPLOSIVE	CWT	832	41,003	1,089	72,763	42999
43269	FUEL OIL N E S	GAL	48,265	7,357	140,105	20,015	43269
43530	PETROLEUM COKE AND PITCH COKE	TON	1,008	42,826			43530
43909	REFINED ASPHALTS AND ROAD OILS	GAL			4,077	4,048	43909
43999	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS N E S	GAL			8,154	8,053	43999
44199	FERRO-ALLOYS N E S	TON	7	22,834			44199
44229	SPONGE IRON AND PRIMARY IRON N E S	TON	18	2,736	183	24,959	44229
44359	STEEL CASTINGS N E S	CWT			1	109	44359
44399	STEEL FERGINGS N E S	CWT	37,752	898,336	15,518	345,403	44399
44430	BARS, STEEL, HOT ROLLED	CWT	5,947	148,092	5,786	129,437	44430
44450	WIRE RODS, STEEL, HOT ROLLED	CWT	116,361	784,199			44450
44520	PLATE, STEEL	CWT	1,600	80,283	2,878	183,786	44520
44599	SHEET AND STRIP, STEEL N E S	CWT	237,398	3,630,642	191,885	2,673,603	44599
44706	STRUCTURAL SHAPES AND SHEET PILING	CWT			6	2,365	44706
44739	RAILWAY RAILS	CWT	684,079	4,341,772			44739
44799	RAILWAY TRACK MATERIALS N E S	CWT	26,827	215,474			44799
44859	PIPES & TUBES, IRON & STEEL, WELDED	CWT		1,520			44859
44899	PIPES AND TUBES, IRON AND STEEL NES	CWT	881	82,758	1,098	29,080	44899
44949	WIRE ROPE AND MULTIPLE WIRE STRAND	CWT			195	8,160	44949
45129	ALUMINUM BAR ROD PLATE SHEET CIRCLE	CWT	623	29,268	31,470	818,106	45129
45132	ALUMINUM FOIL OR LEAF	CWT	440	36,539	200	16,523	45132
45143	ALUMINUM & ALLOY FABRICATED MAT. NES	CWT	35	4,193	24	2,331	45143
45212	COPPER PLATES SHEET & FLAT PRODUCTS	CWT			11	1,845	45212
45215	COPPER PIPE AND TUBING	CWT	25	2,574			45215
45415	NICKEL ANODES CATHODES INGOTS RODS	CWT	11,821	1,742,956	17,542	2,402,299	45415
45499	NICKEL & ALLOY FABRICATED MAT. NES	CWT	775	147,565	940	138,353	45499
45529	PLATINUM METALS	TR OZ			605	21,641	45529
45708	ZINC BLOCKS, PIGS AND SLABS	CWT	120	3,148	120	4,206	45708
45749	ZINC FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S	CWT	221	5,956			45749
45935	COBALT	LB	661	1,586	1,200	2,880	45935
45945	MAGNESIUM	LB	552,740	200,293	442,502	143,199	45945
45979	NON-FERROUS METALS N E S	LB	169	5,933			45979
46399	WIRE FENCING, MESH AND NETTING NES	CWT			315	6,576	46399
46529	NUTS, BOLTS, SCREWS AND WASHERS	CWT	1,430	44,985	1,254	27,114	46529
46559	LOCKS, KEYS AND PARTS					3,321	46559
46599	BASIC HARDWARE N E S					12,287	46599
46819	VALVES, IRON OR STEEL					27,006	46819
46849	VALVES N E S					2,017	46849
46860	PIPE FITTINGS, IRON OR STEEL	CWT	4	383			46860
46975	INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE	CWT	810	42,970	94	17,445	46975
46980	WELDING WIRE RODS ELECTRODES SOLDER	CWT	28	6,825	19	8,325	46980
46999	METAL FABRICATED BASIC PRODUCTS NES					57,107	46999
47249	CLAY BRICKS, BLOCKS AND TILES N E S						47249
47262	FIRE BRICK AND SIMILAR SHAPES	TON		100			
47799	REFRACTORIES N E S			171		42	7,935
47305	COLOURLESS TRANSPARENT SHEET GLASS	SQ FT	194,815	21,838			47305
47379	GLASS BASIC PRODUCTS N E S			326			47399
47469	ASBESTOS, ASBESTOS-CEMENT BLDG MAT.			72,997		2,652	47469
47499	ASBESTOS BASIC PRODUCTS N E S			946		2,134	47499



CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1970		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1971	
		QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS
<b>MEXICO-CON</b>					
47599	CEMENT AND CONCRETE BASIC PROD. NES				
47619	FUSED ALUMINA, CRUDE AND GRAINS CWT	20	219,328		
47659	ABRASIVE WHEELS AND STONES		439		
47679	ABRASIVE BASIC PRODUCTS N E S		190		
47929	CARBONS AND CARBON ELECTRODES		133,068		
47989	GEM AND ORNAMENTAL STONES N E S		3,141		
49510	HIGH TENSION INSULATORS & FITTINGS		112		
49599	NON-CURRENT-CARRYING WIRING MAT NES		170,060		
49652	GASKETS, EXCEPT RUBBER AND ASBESTOS		133,860		
49655	BOOT AND SHOE CUT STOCK & FINDINGS		237		
49660	HOSE AND HOSE COUPLINGS		237		
49699	FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S		16,627		
50149	POWER BOILERS, EQUIPMENT AND PARTS		64,046		
50299	ENGINES, TURBINES AND PARTS N E S		29,204		
50317	GENERATORS, INCL SELF-CONT GEN SETS NO		144,963		
50319	GENERATOR PARTS & ACCESSORIES N E S	1	122,985	1	727,308
50369	ELECTRIC MOTORS NO	35	95,515	110	50319
50379	PARTS & ACCESS. FOR ELEC MOTORS NES		29,295		9,060
50401	BEARINGS & PARTS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES		23,697		50369
50439	BEARINGS AND PARTS N E S				7,728
50444	GEARS, POWER TRANSMISSION		999,538		50379
50449	POWER TRANSMISSION EQUIP & PTS N E S		17,249		10,611
50739	AIR AND GAS COMPRESSORS AND PARTS		7,912		50401
50799	VACUUM PUMPS, FANS, BLOWERS & PARTS		16,750		50439
50904	BOTTLE WASHING FILLING MACH & PARTS				8,816
50919	PACKAGING MACHINERY AND PARTS N E S		74,421		50444
50959	INDUS. FURNACES, KILNS, OVENS & PTS		144,296		23,503
50969	FOUNDRY EQUIPMENT AND PARTS N E S		46,994		50449
50980	PUMPS, PUMPING SYSTEMS AND PARTS		83,898		50969
50999	GEN. PURPOSE INDUS. MACHY & PTS NES		81,840		50980
51199	CONVEYORS CONVEYING SYSTEMS & PARTS		128,014		192,507
51315	CRANES AND DERRICKS NO	4	96,960	2	9,780
51327	INDUSTRIAL HOISTS AND LIFTS NO	142	18,480	3	51199
51332	WINCHES AND WINDCLASSES NO	2	1,829	4	4,670
51399	HOISTING MACHINERY AND PARTS N E S		35,244		50317
51439	INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS, TRACTORS & PARTS NO			1	50319
51931	WOODLAND LOG HANDLING EQUIPMENT NO			1	51332
51939	PARTS WOODLAND LOG HANDLING EQUIP.		2,281		51399
51999	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIP. & PTS NES		7,379		51332
52101	CORE DRILLS & CORE DRILL BITS & PTS				23,503
52104	ROCK DRILLS AND PARTS N E S				51399
52112	ROCK DRILL BITS N E S				51332
52119	EARTH DRILLING & REL MACH & PTS NES		78,023		51332
52139	EXCAVATING DRILLING MACHY & PTS NES		103,292		23,503
52199	MINING-QUARRYING MACHY & PARTS NES		130,629		51399
52303	METAL BORING DRILLING MACHY & PARTS NO		2	11,710	51332
52305	METAL GRINDING MACHINES AND PARTS NO	6	8,142	1	5,300
52315	PRESSES, METALWORKING AND PARTS NO	1	306		52305
52329	MACHINE TOOLS METALWORK. & PTS NES		256,227		52305
52349	WELDING APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT & PTS		14,406		52305
52366	METAL PLATING MACHY & EQUIP & PARTS				52329
52369	METALWORKING MACHINERY & PARTS NES				52349
52377	JIGS FIXTURES & METALWORKING ACCESS				52366
52387	DIES FOR METALWORKING MACHINERY NES				20,911
52396	CUTTING TOOLS FOR METALWORK MACH NES				52369
52399	METALWORKING MACHY, EQUIP & PTS NES				46,982
52414	CHAIN SAWS NO	75	174,386		93,781
52415	PARTS & ACCESSORIES FOR CHAIN SAWS		105,591		103,278
52499	WOODWORKING MACHY, EQUIPMENT & PTS.		12,082	62	52399
52590	PULP & PAPER INDUS. MACHY AND PARTS		6,387		52414
52655	PLATES PRINTING & LIKE ARTICLES NES		5,707		52415
52679	PRINTING & RECKEINDNG MACH & PTS NES		510,412		365
52799	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES MACHY & PTS NES		30,019		52499
52869	FOOD & BEVERAGE MACHINERY & PTS NES		1,382		52590
52879	TOE-CO CO MANUFACTURING MACHY & PARTS		212,949		52590
52904	RUBBER TIRE BUILDING MACHY & PARTS		15,609		52655
52909	RUBBER WORKING MACHY AND PARTS NES		5,033		52655
52924	SHOE-MAKING INDUSTRY MACHY & PARTS				52679
52929	CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE MACHY & PT		149		289,372
52936	CHEMICAL PHARM PROD MACHY AND PARTS		46,809		52799
52947	DIES AND MOULES FOR PLASTICS MACHY		95,849		763
52949	PLASTICS INDUSTRY MACHY & PARTS NES		98,025		52869
52999	SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHY & PARTS NES		110,686		425
54129	DISC HARROWS AND PARTS NO		93,251		52879
54147	PLANTERS, TRANSPLANTERS AND PARTS NO		24,088		78,279
54151	GRAIN DRILLS AND COMBINATION DRILLS NO	53	107		
54166	MANURE SPREADERS AND PARTS NO	1	14		
54199	SEED PREP SEEING MACHY & PARTS NES NO	18	7,813		
54309	MOWERS NO	35	2,036		
54310	PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR MOWERS		4,011		
54319	DUMP RAKES SITE RAKES TEDDERS & PTS NO	23	14,486		
54329	HAYING MACHINERY AND PARTS N E S NO	90	22,019		
54340	SWATHERS OR WINDROWSERS AND PARTS NO	3	11,559		
54372	COMBINE REAPER-THRESHERS NO	97	1,646,513		
54373	PARTS FOR COMBINE REAPER-THRESHERS		10,230		54372



CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1970		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1971	
		QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS
<b>MEXICO-CON</b>					
54380	TOBACCO HARVESTING MACHINERY & PTS	NO	1,361	6	24,604
54399	HARVESTING & RELATED MACHY & PT NES	NO	891		54399
54699	AGRICULTURAL MACHY AND PARTS N E S		19,197		54699
55121	PARTS OF WHEEL TRACTORS		775		55121
55199	TRACTORS NES & TRACTOR PTS, ACC NES		34,363		55199
57029	LOCOMOTIVES & TENDERS, ENGINES & PT	NO	17,100		57029
57099	RAILWAY, STREET ROLL STOCK & PT NES	NO	184,499	70	1,098,324
58126	SEDANS, NEW N E S	NO		1	2,697
58133	STATION WAGONS, NEW	NO		1	3,240
58339	TRUCKS AND CHASSIS, COMMERCIAL NES	NO	2		58339
58742	SNOWMOBILES PLEASURE & SPORT. & PTS	NO	105		58742
58799	MOTOR VEHICLES N E S	NO	2	41,600	58799
58885	MOTOR VEHICLE ENGINES AND PARTS	NO	1	3,434,422	58885
58999	PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTOR VEH. NES				20,834,927
59169	PLEASURE AND SPORTING CRAFT N E S	NO		1	138
59285	MARINE ENGINES AND PARTS	NO	255	637	59285
59399	PTS & ACCESS. FOR SHIPS & BOATS NES		90,227		59399
60019	AIRCRAFT, COMPLETE WITH ENGINES	NO	2	780,365	60019
60039	AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND PARTS	NO	1	228,753	60039
60099	AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLIES EQUIP & PTS NES		140,914		60099
61128	WAGONS, CARS, BUGGIES AND PARTS	NO		2,643	61128
62105	PASSENGER CAR TIRES, PNEUMATIC, NEW	NO	357	50	62105
62109	TRUCK AND BUS TIRES, PNEUMATIC, NEW	NO	13	8,426	62109
62115	TRACTOR & IMPLEMENT TIRES PNEU. NEW	NO			62115
62149	PNEUMATIC TIRES, NEW N E S	NO	18		62149
62529	TIPE TUBES N E S	NO	373	70	62529
63419	TELEPHONE APPARATUS EQUIP AND PARTS		8,101		63419
63429	TELEGRAPH APPARATUS EQUIP AND PARTS		176,921		63429
63445	SOUND AMPLIFIERS, EXCLUDING PARTS		15,745		63445
63490	RADIO TRANSMITTING-RECEIVING UNITS		365		63490
63495	RADIO TV BROADCAST TRANSM EQUIP NES		76,804		63495
63499	COMMERCIAL TELECOMM. EQUIPMENT NES		22,532		63499
63720	TV RECEIVING SETS, EXC. COMBINATION	NO	1	74,151	63720
63749	RADIO RECEIVING SETS	NO	34	5,018	63749
63821	ELECTRONIC TUBES AND PARTS		21	33	63821
63841	SEMI-CONDUCTORS AND PARTS		108		63841
63915	RESISTORS, ELECTRONIC, AND PARTS		2,990		63915
63923	TRANSFORMERS, ELECTRONIC TYPE & PTS		3,082		63923
63999	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT COMPONENTS NES		11,964		63999
65039	HEATING STOVES, SPACE WATER HEATERS		1,747		65039
65049	HEATING & FUEL BURN EQUIP & PTS NES		78,268		65049
65599	AIR CONDITN & REFRIG EQUIP & PT NES		3,407		65599
66019	ELECTRIC APPL FOR COOKING & PTS NES		16,880		66019
68199	ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES & PARTS		6,231		68199
68299	ELECTRIC LAMPS, BULBS & TUBES & PTS		6,003		68299
68399	TRANSFORMERS AND PARTS		65,780		68399
68426	CIRCUIT BREAKERS AND PARTS		63,525		68426
68499	SWITCHGEAR & PROTECT EQUIP & PT NES		14,085		68499
68859	INDUSTRIAL CONTROL EQUIPMENT & PTS		32,946		68859
68869	WIRING DEVICES AND PARTS		107,479		68869
68879	CONVERTER EQUIPMENT AND PARTS		55,361		68879
68924	SPARK PLUGS AND PARTS		8,855		68924
68999	ELEC EQUIP FOR INT COMBUST ENG & PT		688		68999
69796	PARTS & SUPPLIES FOR BATTERIES NES		2,900		69796
69799	ELECTRICAL EQUIP APPL AND PARTS NES		24,511		69799
69819	PARTS OF WASHING MACH ELEC DOMESTIC		2,531		69819
69899	LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT DOMESTIC & PT NES		3,183		69899
70290	ELECTRICITY-MEASURING INSTR & PARTS		3,580		70290
70399	MEASURING & TESTING EQUIP & PTS NES		1,861		70399
70699	MEDICAL & REL. INSTR EQUIP & PT NES		464,953		70699
70909	X-RAY AND RELATED EQUIPMENT & PARTS		72,719		70909
70919	NAVIGATION INSTRUMENTS APPAR. & PTS		25,476		70919
70994	GEOPHYSICAL MINERL PROSP EQUIP & PT		49,580		70994
70999	LAB. OPTICAL INSTR. EQUIP & PTS NES		7,622		70999
75019	PCWER DRIVEN HAND TOOLS AND PARTS		111,078		75019
75035	SPADES, SHOVELS & GARDEN TOOLS NES		1,532		75035
75059	HAND TOOLS N E S, INCLUDING SETS		210		75059
75099	SCISSORS, SHEARS & MISC.CUTLERY NES		33,189		75099
77121	CARD PUNCH SORT TAB COMPUTERS & PTS	NO	168,381		77121
77148	TYPEWRITERS, ELECTRIC	125	11,885	8	77148
77199	OFFICE MACHINES EQUIPMENT & PTS NES		120,687		77199
77919	SAFETY & SANITATION EQUIPMENT & PTS		3,049		77919
77929	SERVICE INDUSTRY EQUIP & PARTS NES		10,640		77929
77939	BROOMS, BRUSHES AND MOPS N E S			494	77939
78199	SLEEPWEAR	NO	1,440		78199
78320	OVERCOATS & TOPCOATS, MENS & BOYS	NO	1,682		78320
78321	OVERCOATS & TOPCOATS WOMENS & GIRLS	22	1,239	9	78321
78335	PANTS AND BREECHES, MENS AND BOYS	5	233		78335
78369	SUITS, FINE SLACK & SPORT, EXC KNIT	15	185	49	78369
78399	CUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S	2	104	156	78399
78479	SWEATERS AND CARDIGANS, KNITTED	17,499	13,075	255	78479
78499	CUTFRWEAR, KNITTED N E S	1,440	1,898	11,179	78499
78535	HCSIFRY, SEAMLESS OR FULL-FASHIONED	4,320	3,049	12,615	78535
78649	HEADWEAR	DZ PR	167	1,014	78649
78809	FUR GOODS, APPAREL	DOZ	33,701	10	78809
				120	
				33,642	



CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1970		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1971		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	
<b>MEXICO-CON</b>						
78874	SPC. INDUS CLOTHING, RUBBER, PLAST		425			78874
78599	APPAREL ACCESSORIES N E S		116		1,151	78599
80059	PERFUMES, TOILET PREP AND COSMETICS		2,312			80059
80099	CLEANING, POLISHING PREP & HOLD CHEM		4,472			80099
81007	JEWELLERY, JEWELLERS FINDINGS, GOLD		10,759		3,750	81007
81029	JEWELLERY AND COSTUME JEWELLERY NES		1,546		162	81029
82029	CLOCKS, CLOCK MOVEMENTS & PARTS NES	NO	134	279	1,302	82029
83026	SKATES, ICE	PAIR		141	1,112	83026
83029	SPRINTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES		1,024		730	83029
84039	CARPETS MATS, SIMIL. FLOOR COVERING		1,980		40,842	84039
84089	TOWELS, WASHCLOTHS AND BATH MATS		201			84089
84099	HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND SUPPLIES NES				129	84099
85063	TABLEWARE N E S		3,601		5,426	85063
86099	HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL EQUIP & PT NES		1,917		17,189	86099
87019	BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS FOR HUMANS		493,625		213,517	87019
87029	ANTIPARTICS N E S				24,993	87029
87049	VITAMINS AND PREPARATIONS		10,150			87049
87089	VETERINARY MEDICINE FEED SUPPLEMENT		83,040		90,200	87089
87099	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROD NES		165,348		183,079	87099
88029	SURGICAL MEDICAL & DENTAL SUPPL NES		3,313		10,578	88029
88035	CYTHTHALMIC LENSES	NO	109,627	58,787	46,375	88035
88069	HEARING AIDS ORTHOPAEDIC APPL & PTS		2,206		2,050	88069
89029	NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES & PERIODICALS				6,215	89029
89039	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS		23,367		27,217	89039
89049	MAPS PICTURES GREETING CARDS MUSIC		358		342	89049
89090	ADVERTISING MATTER PRINTED N E S		1,977		2,313	89090
89099	PRINTED MATTER N E S		13,988		6,499	89099
90019	STATIONERY & PAPER OFFICE SUPPL NES		2,641		5,425	90019
90099	STATIONERS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES NES		1,419		2,424	90099
91019	PHOTO CAMERAS, PARTS & ACCESSORIES	NO		50	1,256	91019
91039	CAMERA AND PROJECTION LENSES		1,513		935	91039
91059	PHOTO FILM & PLATES, UNEXPOSED NES		47,609			91059
91089	PHOTO FILM & PLATES SLD EXPOS'D NES		233		136	91089
91099	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIP. & SUPPLIES NES		45,901		91,244	91099
94629	WORKS OF ART		3,600		1,230	94629
94649	ANTIQUES AND COLLECTORS ITEMS N E S		332		1,516	94649
94929	SIGNS AND ADVERTISING DISPLAYS NES		679			94929
94966	NON-ELEC. LIGHTING FIXTURES & PARTS		44,226		40,333	94966
94995	NOVELTIES AND ART GOODS N E S		1,622			94995
94999	MISCELLANEOUS END PRODUCTS N E S		174		162	94995
95029	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, METAL, & PARTS		116		420	95029
95066	SHIPPING CONTAINERS WOODEN & PT NES		16,903			95066
95075	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, TEXTILE				289	95075
95079	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, PLASTIC & PTS		255		2,355	95079
96099	END PRODUCTS OF OTHER MATERIALS NES				3,675	96099
97020	CONTRACTORS EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS		41,445		20,703	97020
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$100.00 EACH		35,092		296	97075
<b>COUNTRY TOTAL</b>			<b>91,697,916</b>		<b>78,984,460</b>	

Source: Statistics Canada



ONTARIO DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO MEXICO BY COMMODITY

1970 - 1971

TABLE II

COMMODITY	1970	1971
Cattle	2,160.4	1,468.5
Sheep	-	41.4
Swine	2.6	16.9
Horses	.8	5.6
Poultry	82.8	146.3
Fur-bearing Animals	-	.5
Other Live Animals	3.5	-
Dairy Produce	3,044.3	1,185.3
Sugar, Molasses and Syrups	157.0	1.3
Materials for Food Preparations	-	.2
Distilled Alcoholic Beverages	8.0	49.5
Other Crude Animal Products	40.1	52.1
Aluminum Ores, Concentrates, Scrap	.6	.4
Nickel Ores, Concentrates and Scrap	225.3	246.2
Asbestos, Unmanufactured	46.6	37.7
Other Crude Non-metallic Minerals	2.1	.5
Leather and Leather Fabricated Mat.	-	.2
Rubber Fabricated Materials	51.3	26.0
Lumber	27.7	50.0
Other Sawmill Products	-	6.3
Other Wood Fabricated Materials	-	20.8
Wood Pulp and Similar Pulp	20.5	9.1
Paper for Printing	70.7	-
Converted Paper	2.2	.9
Special Construction Fabrics	39.9	2.7
Other Fabrics	16.7	-
Misc. Textile Fabricated Materials	4.3	4.4
Other Oils Fats Waxes Extracts Deriv.	27.9	26.3
Chemical Elements	44.1	3.1
Metallic Salts of Inorganic Acids	233.0	156.6
Other Inorganic Chemicals	32.3	4.1
Phenols Aldehydes Ethers and Deriv	34.5	114.1
Other Organic Chemicals	103.4	36.8
Fertilizers and Fertilizer Materials	17.1	22.7
Adhesives	1.6	-
Plastics and Syn. Rubber, Not Shaped	-	452.9
Plastic Film & Sheet	1,443.5	.2
Other Plastics Basic Shapes and Forms	3.2	4.0
Paints and Related Products	-	5.1
Indus. Chem. Specialties and Explosives	22.2	4.2
Coke of Petroleum and Coal	42.8	-
Other Petroleum and Coal Products	-	12.1
Ferro Alloys	22.8	-
Primary Iron and Steel	1.3	14.4
Castings and Forgings	898.3	345.5
Bars and Rods, Steel	932.3	129.4
Plate, Sheet and Strip, Steel	3,040.3	2,683.7
Structural Shapes and R.R. Track Material	-	2.4
Pipes and Tubes, Iron and Steel	2.9	29.1
Aluminum, including Alloys	30.9	92.3
Copper and Alloys	2.6	-
Nickel and Alloys	1,044.5	2,460.7



COMMODITY	Value \$'000	
	1970	1971
Precious Metals including Alloys	-	21.6
Zinc Including Alloys	9.1	4.2
Other Non-Ferrous Metals and Alloys	207.8	146.1
Wire Fencing, Screening and Netting	-	6.6
Bolts, Nuts, etc. and Basic Hardware	93.3	42.0
Valves and Pipe Fittings	8.5	18.7
Other Metal Fabricated Basic Products	13.0	62.4
Clay Bricks and Tiles and Refractories	22.0	-
Glass Basic Products	21.8	-
Abrasive Basic Products	.7	4.1
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	3.1	.4
Non-Current-Carrying Wiring Mat.	303.9	116.5
Other Fabricated Materials	87.2	74.4
Power Boilers	-	1.4
Engines and Turbines, General Purpose	111.4	79.6
Electric Generators and Motors	125.2	970.8
Mech. Power Transm. Equip. and Bearings	1,004.3	727.7
Compressors Blowers and Vacuum Pumps	24.2	36.4
Other General Purpose Industrial Machy.	392.6	366.1
Conveyors and Conveying Systems	80.5	9.8
Hoisting Machinery	5.3	7.7
Industrial Trucks, Tractors, etc.	-	.4
Other Materials Handling Equipment	9.7	77.3
Drilling Mining Oil and Gas Machy.	304.2	504.8
Metalworking Machinery	464.3	324.8
Woodworking Machinery	19.7	2.1
Pulp and Paper Industries Machinery	-	947.4
Printing Bookbinding Machinery and Equipment	-	23.4
Textile Industries Machinery	-	24.6
Food Beverage Tobacco Indust. Machy	-	.4
Other Special Industry Machinery	980.1	689.8
Soil Prep. Seeding and Fert. Machy.	69.5	26.9
Haying Harvesting and Related Machy.	1,202.5	1,829.8
Other Agricultural Machinery, Equip.	19.2	13.2
Tractors	35.1	4.6
Railway and Street R.R. Rolling Stock	-	17.7
Passenger Automobile and Chassis	-	6.1
Trucks and Truck Chassis	81.2	-
Other Motor Vehicles	.1	-
Road Motor Vehicle Engines. and Parts	3,434.3	1,352.5
Other Road Motor Veh. Pts. and Access.	14,803.1	20,821.1
Ships and Boats	90.2	-
Marine Engines and Parts	-	209.7
Sub-Assembl. Pts. Attach. for Ships	-	.7
Aircraft	917.5	71.2
Other Vehicles	2.6	1.9
Pneumatic Tyres, New	5.2	5.3
Tire Tubes and Other Tires	8.1	1.6
Commercial Telecommunication Equip.	86.3	36.3
TV and Radio Sets and Phonos, Domestic	5.1	4.5
Electronic Tubes and Semi-Conductors	-	1.3
Electronic and Related Equip. Components	88.4	39.4
Heating Equipment	6.8	2.7
Air Conditioning and Refrig. Equip.	6.2	26.4



COMMODITY	Value \$'000	
	1970	1971
Cooking Equipment for Food	6.0	.7
Electric Lighting and Control Equip.	333.2	-
Elec. Lighting Fixt. and Portable Lamps	-	83.0
Electric Lamps, Bulbs and Tubes	-	44.4
Transformers	-	19.8
Switchgear and Protective Equipment	-	297.6
Other Elec. Lighting Distr. Cont. Equip.	-	34.6
Auxiliary El. Equip. for Int. Comb. Engines	-	8.0
Other Electric Equip. and Appliances	1.4	4.5
Laundry Equipment, Domestic	4.8	1.6
Measuring, Laboratory, etc. Equip.	621.5	-
Electrical Property Measuring Instruments	-	4.3
Misc. Measuring and Meas. Control Instr.	-	73.7
Medical and Related Instr. and Equip.	-	69.2
Other Measuring, Testing Inst. and Equip.	-	34.7
Hand Tools and Misc. Cutlery	33.1	82.7
Office Machines and Equipment	301.0	250.4
Misc. Equipment	10.1	17.6
Outerwear Except Knitted	.2	.6
Headwear, Gloves and Mittens	-	.1
Misc. Apparel	.9	2.4
Apparel Accessories	-	1.2
Toiletries, Cleaning, Prep. etc.	2.8	-
Jewellery and Silverware	10.8	3.9
Watches and Clocks	1.5	1.9
Toys Games Sport and Recreation Equip.	1.5	1.8
House Furnishings and Supplies	2.2	16.0
Kitchen Utensils, Cutlery, Tableware	3.6	.3
Misc. Household and Personal Equip.	1.7	17.2
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	602.0	315.7
Medical Suppl. Ophthalmic Goods, etc.	64.3	40.3
Printed Matter	21.0	11.8
Stationers and Office Supplies and Mat.	3.5	5.8
Photographic Goods	48.9	3.9
Works of Art and Collectors Items	-	.3
Misc. End Products	45.1	37.4
Containers and Closures	.7	2.7
Other End Prod. Classified by Mat.	-	3.6
Special Transactions, Trade	64.2	20.9
Total for Mexico	41,327.9	41,251.9

Source: Statistics Canada  
Ontario Exports By Countries



TABLE III

CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM MEXICO BY COMMODITIES, 1970-1971

JANUARY TO DECEMBER

COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	QUANTITY	VALUE					
		1970	1971	1970	1971	\$,000	CLASS
<b>MEXICO</b>							
FUR BEARING ANIMALS N E S	NC			3			00799
LIVE ANIMALS N E S				1			00999
SEA FISH, FRESH OR FROZEN N E S	CWT	5		1			03069
TRCUT, FRESH OR FROZEN	CWT	27	3	2			03093
LCBSTER, FRESH OR FROZEN	CWT	91		19			04629
SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS, FRESH OR FROZEN	CWT	4,543	4,242	709	778		04649
SHELLFISH, FRESH OR FROZEN N E S	CWT	13		2			04659
SHELLFISH AND PRDCTS N E S	CWT	984	1,404	91	165		04699
HC'EY	LB	6,504		1			05509
CORN MEAL AND FLCLUR	CWT		300			2	06215
BANANAS AND PLANTAINS, FRESH	LB	26,990		1			07109
GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH	LB	909,355	442,480	99	46		07115
GRAPES, FRESH	LB	417,788	247,620	101	60		07118
CANTALOUPES AND MUSKMELONS, FRESH	LB	8,987,317	8,277,111	886	833		07130
MELCNS, FRESH N E S	LB	13,874,794	13,707,679	795	740		07135
ORANGES MANDARINES TANGERINES FRESH	LB	12,508,464	10,316,062	827	647		07139
PINEAPPLES, FRESH	LB	427,078	997,086	32	74		07148
FRUITS EXCEPT BERRIES, FRESH N E S	LB	55,989	52,470	10	9		07159
STRAWBERRIES, FRESH	LB	1,407,773	1,184,887	382	292		07178
STRAWBERRIES, FRCZEN	LB	11,783,427	10,794,155	2,100	1,758		07278
FRUITS AND BERRIES, FROZEN N E S	LB		364,806		55		07299
ORANGE JUICE, NOT CONCENTRATED	LB N		227,915		19		07439
ORANGE JUICE CONCENTRATES, FROZEN	LB N	4,683,191	4,958,783	1,592	1,184		07538
ORANGE JUICE CONCFNTRATES, NOT FROZ	LB N	498,324	1,447,021	144	314		07539
FRUIT JUICE CONC., NOT FROZEN N E S	LB N	29,02	3,840	13	1		07559
FRUITS IN LIQ PRSER NOT CANNED N E S	LB N	513,363	248,150	82	49		07659
PINEAPPLE, CANNED	LB N	792,124	2,142,128	114	290		07848
FRUITS AND PRDCTS, CANNED N E S	LB N	1,365	4,300		1		07899
NUTS, NOT SHELLD NES EXC. OIL NUTS	LB	2,498	36,000		9		08199
NUTS KERNELS SEEDS SHELLD PREP NES	LB	7,200	63,822	5	25		08299
ASPARAGUS, FRESH	LB	486,147	708,036	83	138		09105
BEANS, GREEN AND WAX, FRESH	LB	720,527	458,980	127	74		09110
BRCCCL, FRESH	LB		265,176		36		09120
BRUSSELS SPROUTS, FRESH	LB	939,758	1,458,493	151	282		09125
CARROTS, FRESH	LB	52,800	7,216	2	1		09135
CUCUMBERS, FRESH	LB	9,475,021	11,242,448	1,008	1,027		09155
LETTUCE, FRESH	LB	62,904	16,125	4	1		09160
ONICNS, GREEN, INCLUDING SHALLOTS	LB	119,750	253,908	13	48		09168
ONIONS, FRESH N E S	LB	315,310	185,395	24	14		09170
PEAS, GREEN	LB	581,791	578,955	74	94		09175
PEPPERS, FRESH	LB	4,513,609	6,293,380	1,134	1,233		09178
TCMATOES, FRESH	LB	107,607,258	70,152,492	12,235	10,405		09190
VEGETABLES, FRESH OR CHILLED N E S	LB	2,065,264	2,299,445	252	291		09199
VEGETABLES, FROZEN N E S	LB		98,386		20		09299
BEANS, DRIED N E S	LB	8,250		2			09312
VEGETABLES, DRIED N E S	LB	1,045,072	550,000	179	93		09399
PIMENTOS, CANNED	LB N		57,817		24		09577
TOMATO JUICE, CANNED	LB N		637				09590
TOMATOES, CANNED N E S	LB N		230,500		35		09593
MCASSES, CANE OR BEET	CWT	383,725		366			10170
CCOFEE, GREEN	LB	105,000		40			11162
PIMENTO, GROUND OR UNGROUND	LB	7,403,315	11,772,234	3,927	5,349		11210
VANILLA BEANS	LB	240	240				11469
		2,100	1,750	13	11		11471



JANUARY TO DECEMBER

COUNTRY AND COMMODITY		QUANTITY		VALUE		CLASS	
		1970	1971	1970	1971		
\$,000							
MEXICO	CONT'D						
SPICES, SPICE HERBS SPICE SEEDS NES	LB	17,650	16,700	5	4	11499	
FLAVOURING EXTRACTS AND ESSENCES	LB	36,337	10,140	10	6	14441	
ALE, LAGER, PORTER AND STOUT	GAL	825		1		17220	
RUM	P GAL	6,321	14,699	76	146	17370	
LIQUEURS	P GAL	344	413	5	3	17370	
DISTILLED BEVERAGES AND SPIRITS NES	P GAL	6,273	8,083	51	65	17399	
TOBACCO, SMOKING, CUT	LB	294	298	1		18225	
CIGARS AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS	M	3	2			18225	
FUR SKINS, UNDRESSED N E S	NO	4,146	7,224	425	572	20289	
CRUDE ANIMAL AND FISH PROD INED NES				1		20599	
PEANUTS, GREEN, SHELLLED	CWT	37,627	42,955	621	574	21249	
OIL SEEDS OIL NUTS OIL KERNELS NES	CWT		10			21289	
CUT FLOWERS & DECOR. PLANT MAT. NES				27	24	21329	
CHICLE OR SAPATO GUM, CRUDE	LR		54,410		64	21710	
BROOM CORN	CWT	1,875	2,756	76	72	21950	
CRUDE HERBS & PLANT PT FOR MEDICINE				1		21974	
CRUDE VEG. MATERIALS INEDIBLE N E S				87	99	21999	
LOGS, EXOTIC SPECIES	M B F	6	13	5	2	23179	
HORSE HAIR	LB	2,090		3		24220	
RAW COTTON	LB	24,593,840	7,839,418	6,315	2,145	24410	
COTTON LINTERS AND CARDED SLIVER	LB	1,241,529	130,675	80	11	24430	
SISAL AND AGAVE FIBRES, INCL. WASTE	LP	325,202	7,797,676	25	563	24550	
VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRE & WASTE NES	LB		110,391		5	24659	
MAN-MADE FIBRES N E S	LB	2,202	10,672	2	6	24689	
ALUMINA	CWT	33				25230	
MANGANESE IN ORES AND CONCENTRATES	CWT	1,329	2,359	7	5	25240	
TUNGSTEN IN ORES AND CONCENTRATES	CWT		418		117	25675	
METAL ORES CONCENTRATES & SCRAP NES	CWT	275		525		25899	
MARBLE, ROUGH	TON	5		1		27620	
CRUSHED LIMESTONE, LIMESTONE REFUSE	TCN		24			27674	
ASBESTOS, UNMANUFACTURED	TON		322		24	27803	
FLUORSPAR	TON	63,314	158,102	2,669	7,251	27990	
GYPSUM	TCN	38,000	102,700	124	390	27990	
SALT AND BRINE	TON	299,497	341,347	550	504	27970	
NON-METALLIC MINERALS, CRUDE N E S				36	21	27999	
WASTE MATERIALS N E S	CWT	5,037		27		29199	
GLOVE AND GARMENT LEATHER N E S	SQ FT	99,736	34,894	25	10	30499	
BAG, CASE AND STRAP LEATHER	SQ FT		350			30610	
LEATHER SPLITS N E S	SQ FT		2,500		1	30680	
FURS, DRESSED, SHEEP AND LAMB					2	31269	
FURS, DRESSED N E S					5	31289	
LUMBER, EXOTIC SPECIES N E S	M B F	5	7	3	4	33179	
ROUGH-SHAPED PLANKS, BLOCKS N E S					1	33520	
MOULDINGS, EXC. CONSTRUCTION TYPE					1	33577	
WOOD FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S					1	33999	
PULP, OTHER THAN WOOD PULP	CWT	610	1,424	9	18	24095	
BATTS, BATTING AND WADDING N E S	LB	139,704	201,107	14	21	36049	
CROCHET DARNING EMBROIDERY COTTON	LB	41,001	11,083	25	6	36411	
COTTON YARN SINGLE 20 AND UNDER NES	LB	341,199	463,496	161	210	36445	
COTTON YARN SINGLE OV 20 UND 40 NES	LB	832,975	893,578	436	480	36446	
COTTON YARN SINGLE 40 AND FINER NES	LB	1,022		1		36447	
COTTON YARN, PLIED N E S	LB	130,677	263,295	71	140	36468	
BAKER TWINE	LB	6,310,208	13,451,134	628	1,285	36533	
BINDER TWINE	LB		480,850		45	36505	
CORDAGE AND TWINE N E S	LB	150,080	467,800	20	64	36549	
ROPE NOT OVER 1.5 IN. CIRC. N E S	LB	73,567	39,769	11	6	36579	
ROPE, OVER 1.5 INCHES N E S	LB	5,348	88,737	1	12	36599	
DUCK AND ALLIED FABRICS, COTTON	LB	1,856		1		37202	
DRILL TWILL WARP SATEEN COT COLORED	LB	175				37218	
DENIMS, COTTON	LB	19,380	399,988	15	291	37362	
BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COT COLORED NES	LB	7,361	3,524	12	5	37398	
BROAD WOVEN FAB. OF 1 VEG FIBRE NES	LB	180,416	149,099	38	34	37449	
LACE FABRICS	LB	419	750	1	3	38109	
EMBROIDERED AND ORNAMENTED FABRICS	LB	884	32,045	1	33	38619	
RUBBER-COATED TIRE FABRICS	LB	138,800		88		38736	
HOODS AND SHAPES, TEXTILE N E S	DOZ	5,238	840	8	1	38919	
UNFINISHED APPAREL AND PARTS N E S						38979	
TEXTILE FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S					26	38999	
WAXES, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE N E S	LB	2,728	5,000	1	2	39449	
LEMON AND ORANGE OIL	LB	4,443	3,400	3	19	39716	
ESSENTIAL OILS N E S	LB	2,460	851	20	8	39739	
HYDROGEN, RARE GASES, OTHER NON-MET	CWT		14			40049	
MERCURY	CWT	790	355	504	125	40081	
LEAD OXIDE, RED LEAD MINERAL ORANGE	CWT	20,820	43,361	286	491	40257	
ZINC SULPHATE	CWT	3,000	1,700	21	11	40371	
METALLIC SALTS OF INORG. ACIDS NES	CWT	1				40499	
HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS N E S	CWT	9	12	212	263	41279	
POLYETHYLENE FILM AND SHEET	CWT		71		3	42433	
ACID DYESSTUFFS	LB		8,925		15	42605	



JANUARY TO DECEMBER

COUNTRY AND COMMODITY		QUANTITY		VALUE	
		1970	1971	1970	1971
		\$,000	CLASS		
MEXICO	CONT'D				
DIRECT AND DEVELOPED DYESTUFFS	LB		1,250		2 42620
TEXTILE PIGMENTS EXCEPT SPIN DYEING	LB	1,497		3	42749
PIGMENTS, COLOUR LAVES & TONERS NES	LB	1,098	1,100	3	42799
COLLECTING REAGENTS FOR GRES METALS	LB	11,144		6	42917
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES NES	LB	8,400	1,431	2	42999
FUEL OIL N E S, HEAVY FUEL OIL	GAL	3,890,011	3,999,910	137	43156
PISTON RING CASTINGS, ROUGH	CWT		1,883	56	43355
COPPER, REFINERY SHAPES	CWT		16,680	880	43704
COPPER PIPE AND TUBING	CWT	3,064		233	43215
LEAD FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S	CWT	30	404	5	43349
RIVETS				17	46549
BUILDERS HARDWARE N E S				2	46569
BASIC HARDWARE N E S					46599
VALVES, AUTO. CONTROL OR REGULATING					133 46809
METAL FABRICATED BASIC PRODUCTS NES				5	46999
MARBLE, SHAPED OR DRESSED				5	47108
NATURAL STONE BASIC PRODUCTS N E S				2	47149
GLASS ARTICLES TO BE CUT, MOUNTED				2	47362
GLASS BASIC PRODUCTS N E S					47399
BATTERY CARBONS	LB	36,050	4,372	7	47716
GRAPHITE AND CARBON BRUSH STOCK	LB	775		2	47720
GEM AND ORNAMENTAL STONES N E S					47825
SILIC FINDINGS N E S				1	49272
HCOCS AND SHAPES, NON-TEXTILE	DOZ	36,837	24,316	44	49601
HAT & CAP MATERIALS NON-TEXTILE NES					49604
BRISTLES ANIMAL HORSEHAIR PROCESSED				25	49615
VEGETABLE BRUSH FIBRES, PROCESSED				278	49620
ROLLER BEARINGS, UNMOUNTED N E S				2	50415
BEARINGS, MOUNTED				1	50437
AIR & GAS COMPRESSOR PARTS & ACCESS				1	50736
STRAPPING MACHINERY, EQUIP. & PARTS				1	50911
ROCK DRILLS N E S	NO		1	2	52123
ROCK DRILL PARTS N E S				18	52105
JIGS FIXTURES & METALWORKING ACCESS				778	52277
PLATES PRINTING & LIKE ARTICLES NES					52655
SPINNING AND RELATED MACHY & PARTS					52729
TRACTOR ENGINES AND ENGINE PARTS	NO		4		55185
PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES NES & CHASSIS	NO		1		58149
MOTOR VEHICLE ENGINES N E S	NC		430		58819
PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTOR VEH. NES				42	58999
AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLIES EQUIPMENT & PTS				2	60599
BICYCLES	NC		175		61108
TIRES, BICYCLE MOTORCYCLE PNEU. NEW	NC		30		62129
TELEPHONE APPARATUS EQUIP AND PARTS				5	63419
MAGNETIC TAPE N E S					63479
RADIO TRANSMITTING-RECEIVING UNITS	NO		55		63490
COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION EQUIP NES				2	63499
PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND BLANKS	NC	6,350	23,730	3	64700
PARTS OF ELECTRONIC TURES N E S				13	63829
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS	NC		150		63931
SEMI-CONDUCTORS N E S	NO		40		63339
CAPACITORS, ELECTRONIC AND PARTS				39	63910
INDUCTORS & COILS ELECTRONIC & PTS				1	63924
TUNERS				3	63950
TV, RADIO & PHONOGRAPH SET CHASSIS				10	64750
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT COMPPMENTS NES				8	63999
PARTS OF ELECTRIC COOKING APPL NES				2	66199
NON-ELECTRIC EQUIP FOR COOKING NES					66289
TOILET BOWLS AND COMBINATIONS	NO	8,944		54	67168
PLUMBERS BRASS GOODS & ACCESS. NES					1 67299
INCANDESCENT LIGHTING FIXT & LAMPS				3	68143
GLORES REFLECTOR ETC FOR LIGHT FIXT				71	68191
LAMP SHADES SHADE HOLDERS & PTS NES				19	68193
ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXT & PARTS NES				11	68199
INCANDESCENT LAMPS, LARGE	NO	12,520		2	68202
CIRCUIT BREAKERS AND PARTS					6 68426
PARTS & SUPPLIES FOR BATTERIES NES				4	68495
FOOD MIXERS JUICERS ELEC. & PTS NES				6	68704
THERMOMETERS	NO	61,938	58,650	28	70325
PRESSURE MEASURING & CONTROL INSTR.				6	72275
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF STEEL & PTS				2	73611
HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT AND PARTS N E S					73629
OPTICAL MICROSCOPES & PTS EXC LENS	NO		16	5	70710
NAVIGATION INSTRUMENTS APPAR & PTS				10	70719
GEOPHYSICAL MINFL PROSP EQUIP & PT				1	70994
NUCLEAR RADIATION MEAS. EQUIP & PTS					1 70995
FURNITURE, WOODEN, HHOLD, NOT UPHOL				102	74012
FURNITURE, METAL, HHOLD, NOT UPHOL				1	74014
FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD, UPHOLSTERED				1	74016



JANUARY TO DECEMBER

COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	MEXICO	CONT'D	QUANTITY		VALUE	
			1970	1971	1970	1971
			\$,000		CLASS	
FURNITURE FRAMES & HHOLD FURN. NES				6	11	74019
FURNITURE, CAMP, LAWN AND VERANDA						74032
PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES NO		4,709	10,782	12	34	74076
CHESTS, KITS AND SETS OF HAND TOOLS						75595
CUTLERY N E S						75599
BROOMS AND WHISKS	DOZ	6,450	18,251	39	116	76113
ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS AND PARTS				2	9	77122
UNDERWEAR MADE FROM WOVEN FABRICS NC			3,700		3	78119
UNDERWEAR N E S	NO		1,920		2	78149
BLUSES, COTTON, EXCEPT KNITTED NC		773	3,018	1	4	78312
BLUSES, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S	NO		596		1	78314
OUTDOOR JACKETS N E S	NO	4,242	1,528	18	12	78317
OVERCOATS AND TOPCOATS MENS & BOYS NO			45		1	78320
OVERCOATS & TOPCOATS WOMENS & GIRLS NO		1	28		1	78321
OVERCOATS AND TOPCOATS N E S	NO		12			78322
DRESSES, COTTON, EXCEPT KNITTED NC		511	3,633	5	15	78323
DRESSES, MAN-MADE FIBRE, EXC. KNIT. NO		9				78324
DRESSES, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S	NO		50			78325
SHIRTS, COTTON, EXCEPT KNITTED NO		607	1,406	1	2	78341
SHIRTS, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S	NO		12			78347
SKIRTS, EXCEPT KNITTED NO		282	312	1	1	78349
PANTS SLACKS WOMENS CHILDS EXC KNIT NO			38		1	78352
SUITS, FINE SLACK & SPORT, EXC KNIT NO			49			78359
PANTS, MENS AND BOYS, COTTON NO		62,305	4,800	177	11	78373
PANTS, MENS AND BOYS N E S	NO		51			78379
SCARVES SHAWLS STCLES OF WOVEN FAB. NO			100			78390
OUTERWEAR SETS WOMEN GIRLS EXC KNIT NO		178		1		78395
OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S	NO	25,451	7,511	101	33	78399
SWEATERS CARDG KNIT WOOL MENS BOYS NO		362		2		78470
SWEATERS AND CARDIGANS, KNITTED NES NO			36			78479
T-SHIRTS, KNITTED, COTTON NO			124		1	78482
SHIRTS, SWEATSHIRTS, KNIT. COT. NES NO			684		1	78485
OUTERWEAR, KNITTED N E S	NC	343	201	1	1	78499
HATS, WOMENS DOZ		324	79	4	1	78616
HATS, MENS DOZ		128	363		1	78635
HEADWEAR N E S DOZ		11,431	16,432	26	41	78649
SAFETY HELMETS NO			31			78676
WOMENS HANDBAGS AND PURSES DOZ		9,055	12,696	458	565	78952
BILLFOLDS, WALLETS AND COIN PURSES DOZ		4,180	5,570	53	71	78959
WATCH STRAPS				2		78995
APPAREL ACCESSORIES N E S				14	24	78999
FOOTWEAR N E S PAIR		26,418	42,599	233	418	79059
PERFUMES TOILET WATERS AND COLOGNES				1		80019
TOILET PREPARATIONS & COSMETICS NES						80049
TOILET SOAP LB		1,462		1		80061
JEWFELRY OF PRECIOUS METALS				6	5	81017
COSTUME JEWELLERY N E S				8	11	81027
SILVERWARE AND GOLDWARE N E S				9	7	81049
WRIST WATCHES NO			289		1	82204
OTHER GOLF EQUIPMENT AND PARTS				3	2	82226
GLOVES PROTEC HEADGEAR ATHLETIC NES				1	1	82269
HUNTING EQUIP PTS EXC FIREARMS AMMO					1	82288
GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT EQUIP N E S				3	8	83709
DOLLS				340	745	83711
DOLLS CLOTHING AND DOLL PARTS				33	12	83715
UFFED ANIMALS					6	83716
CONSTRUCTION TOYS AND PARTS					8	83720
MECHANICAL TOYS AND PARTS					2	83733
ELECTRIC TOYS AND PARTS				104	58	83736
TOY VEHICLES N E S				217	27	83739
TOYS AND PARTS N E S				371	209	83789
ORIENTAL RUGS, GENUINE SQ YD		21				84432
CARPETS, RUGS, MATS AND RUNNERS NES					1	84499
DRAPERS & TAPESTRIES EXCEPT RUGS LB		421	340	1		84510
BEDSPREADS, TEXTILE NO			517		6	84601
TABLE DRESSER COVERS SCARFS ETC NES LB		140	768		1	84739
HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND SUPPLIES NES						84999
COOK. UTENSILS VITREOUS ENAMEL & PT				7	4	85013
KITCHEN AND TABLE CUTLERY N E S						85059
TABLEWARE, CERAMIC				2	1	85062
TUMBLER & STEMWARE GLASS OR CRYSTAL				12	37	85063
TABLEWARE, GLASS N E S				18	20	85064
TABLEWARE, PLASTIC						85068
TABLEWARE N E S				2	2	85069
LUAGAGE N E S NO			1,710	3	3	86499
HAIRPIN & LIKE HAIRDRESS ACCESSORY						86536
TOILET ARTICLES, SETS AND PARTS NES						86549
PTS OF LIGHTER & LIGHTER-CASE COMB.				1		86627
SMOKERS ACCESSORIES N E S				2	1	86640



JANUARY TO DECEMBER

COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	1970	1971	QUANTITY		CLASS
			1970	1971	
MEXICO			CONT'D		
TRAYS			3		86712
HHOLD BASKETS BOXES CANS & BAGS NES			16	20	86716
FIREPLACE FIXTURES, EQUIPMENT & PTS					86724
ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, CHINA					86728
ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, GLASS			42	39	86730
ART AND DECORATIVE WARE N E S			36	47	86732
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL EQUIP & PT NES			4	5	86799
CERTICAL HORMONES			12	87	87134
SEX HORMONES			22	55	87160
SULFONAMIDES AND THEIR SALTS			1		87950
MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROD NES					87999
SUTURES W/C NEEDLES, SUTURE NEEDLES			1		88120
DISPOSABLE SYRINGES, NEEDLES & PTS			1	3	88194
CPHTHALYIC GOODS N E S					88399
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS PROSTHETIC & PARTS					88552
BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS NES EXC ENGLISH			6		89341
BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS N E S			3	6	89349
CHARTS AND MAPS					89409
PICTURE REPRODUCTIONS N E S			11	11	89439
TOURIST LITERATURE			1	2	89581
ADVERTISING MATTER PRINTED N E S				3	89589
PRINTED MATTER N E S			1		89599
PARTS FOR PENS AND MECH PENCILS NES			2		90245
WRITING INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S					90299
ARTISTS MATERIALS N E S					90549
MOTION PICTURE FILM, SOLD, EXPOSED FT	70,305	12,208	7	1	91813
PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIP. & SUPPLIES NES		1			91999
STRINGED INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS NES NO			27	50	92165
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S			48	50	92199
AMMUNITION N E S, NON-MILITARY			37		93029
AMMUNITION PARTS, NON-MILITARY					93039
DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS & ENGRAVING ORIG NO	131	757	2	6	94604
PAINTINGS AND PASTELS, MADE BY HAND NO	8,544	9,410	86	74	94608
SCULPTURES AND STATUES, ORIGINAL NO	44	58	18	56	94620
ANTIQUES AT LEAST 100 YEARS OLD NES				6	94630
COLLECTIONS & COLLECTORS ITEMS NES			20	11	94640
LETTERS & NUMERALS OTHER THAN PAPER				3	94928
SIGNS AND ADVERTISING DISPLAYS NES			6		94929
ARTIFICIAL & ORNAMENTAL FLOWERS ETC			11	12	94952
CANDLES LB	2,432	9,282	1	7	94962
NON-ELEC LIGHTING FIXTURES & PT NES			6	4	94966
JEWELLERY CASES NO		458			94968
NOVELTIES AND ART GOODS N E S			2	13	94995
MISCELLANEOUS END PRODUCTS N E S			3	4	94999
BARRELS DRUMS CASINGS, METAL, & PTS NO		1,392	2	1	95019
SHIPPING CONTAINERS METAL & PTS NES			50	9	95029
SHIPPING CONTAINERS GLASS & PTS NES			6	44	95036
TUBES & CARTRIDGES, PAPER					95046
SACCLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS AND PARTS			52	77	96104
LEATHER END PRODUCTS N E S			2	3	96109
TEXTILE END PRODUCTS N E S			6	19	96159
GLASS MIRRORS				1	96174
STONE, CLAY & CONCRETE END PROD NES			5	6	96189
IMPCTR PACKING, RE-USABLE NOT DESCR			5	8	97010
GOODS RETURNED WITHIN FIVE YEARS			164	136	97030
SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$200.00 EACH			261	280	97075
TOTAL			47,344	50,181	*****

Source: Statistics Canada





